

The Standard

WEEKLY EDITION

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YEAR XXXV

Telegrams.

(Fe) Havas Agency.

United Kingdom

London, 16th.—A most destructive fire occurred today in the vicinity of Soho Square, causing immense damage to property. A lamentable loss of life is to be deplored, as 11 persons were burnt to cinders. Enormous crowds of people are being attracted by curiosity to the scene of the disaster.

The Sultan has officially notified the Powers that Turkey recognises Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria.

Austria

Vienna, 16th.—The Governor of Bohemia Count of Thun and Hohenstein has resigned his post, which has been offered to Count Condorff, the present Governor of Upper and Lower Silesia.

A denial has been given to the rumour recently circulated to the effect that the heir to the throne, Prince Francis Ferdinand, now in Egypt, was lying dangerously ill. His condition remains unaltered either for better or worse.

France

Paris, 16th.—In official circles it is asserted that no Ministerial crisis will be caused by the fresh vote of censure passed yesterday on the Government by the Senate. A Cabinet-Council has again been held when it was decided unanimously by the Ministers to remain at their posts in view especially of the support so ungrudgingly given by the Chamber of Deputies.

It is said that M. Bourgeois may very possibly lay before the Deputies a Bill for the reform of the Constitution so as to obviate in the future the possibility of such a difficulty as that just encountered.

M. Bourgeois and his colleagues received visits to-day from many politicians in the first rank, who congratulated them on their attitude and tendered their support to the Cabinet.

Spain

Madrid, 16th.—The Canovas del Castillo Cabinet received this afternoon telegrams from Cuba stating that the campaign against the rebels is being continued with greater activity than ever and that the final suppression of the rebellion was now inevitable. These dispatches add that the column under the insurgent leader Maceo is now spreading ruin wherever it passes. General Weyler has sent four strong detachments of all arms against Maceo who it is believed will no longer be able to avoid a decisive battle. The Spanish troops are reported to place entire confidence in the tactics of the new Governor-general of the Island Should, however, the idea be relinquished the Prime Minister will again ask the Deputies for a vote of confidence, and this given, the whole affair will be allowed to drop. All the papers continue to discuss the situation, and in their majority are favourable to the Bourgeois Ministry, urging it to remain at its post and to continue the good work it has begun in favour of the labouring classes and the commonwealth.

Switzerland.

Berne, 16th.—The Congress of Swiss railway employees has voted a general strike, should the Companies not concede an increase in wages.

Review of the Week.

The times are out of joint! The week opened with the most satisfactory assurances of an immediate settlement with Chile, but closes under a cloud, the latest news being that the Chilean and Argentine Governments are merely patching up a "status quo." It would appear that all the negotiations are a mere dodge to gain time. Meantime, whilst protocols are being framed in Santiago the Argentine Government has bought the Italian iron-clad Varese, a sister ship of the Garibaldi. The purchase of the iron-clad Saint Bon had to be abandoned, as the builders cannot complete her under two years. It strikes us forcibly that the climax in this Chilean difficulty will be reached next June.

The week also closes with threatening news from London as to the march of events in South Africa. Oom Paul of Transvaal has made a "faux pas" by trying some tail-twisting of the British Lion in the shape of an insolent message taking to task the British Government and refusing point-blank to grant autonomy to the Rand, a suggestion made to the Boer President by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. Chamberlain. Some London papers state that the Government will at any moment throw twenty thousand troops into South Africa and effect in a very short time a practical consolidation of affairs political. One Republic ought to be formed out of the whole of South Africa, and it will eventually come to this, whether the Boers like it or not.

In our local world of the Plata the chief event of the week has been the return of the Argentine Flying Squadron from New Bay after a long spell of manoeuvring and cruising that reflects the greatest credit on the commanders, officers and crews. The sudden return was, no doubt, an unexpected breach of instructions from the Navy Office, but the magnitude of the disciplinary offence has been exaggerated, and there are many attenuating circumstances to explain the conduct of the Commander of the Squadron, Captain Barilari. Orders were im-

parted yesterday to the squadron to steam back to the Far South, and we understand that Captain Barilari receives instructions to continue the manoeuvres till end of May. This is the only way to make sailors, and we congratulate Captain Garcia, Chief of the Staff, on his decision.

Dr. Udaondo, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, is exactly in the same position as the late President Balmaceda in Chile. His Legislature refuses to vote a Budget, and the whole machinery of government is at a standstill. Balmaceda cut the Gordian knot with despotic measures, pitching the Constitution into the waste-paper basket. Governor Udaondo has not done this, nor will he dare to do it, but his position is most unpleasant. To think that the brand-new Constitution of Buenos Ayres, that cost so many years' labour, and is considered the latest improvement in constitutionalism, should give such negative results! Here we are in the middle of February—and no Budget! It is quite certain that the Legislature is not increasing its popularity by such obstruction. It is as clear as a pike-staff that Buenos Ayres wants another Constitution.

Our many subscribers in the camp will be glad to hear that their great staple, wool, is rising fast in the European markets. Agricultural farmers will also rejoice over the firm prices of wheat and maize. So far, the season has favored them in an exceptional manner, and though gold has fallen from twenty to thirty points since the beginning of the year, paper prices of produce have not fallen. If we look back a year, we see that the wheat farmers to-day are getting 40 % more for their corn.

The gold market has fallen sharply; at one moment the premium was down to 210 %; but the week closed with the rate at 215. We cannot say that the market at large is in favour of a fall; it is more in favor of a "status quo," more or less the same kind of feeling that is prompting our Chilean neighbors in the new Protocol that is being drawn up in Santiago in this week of Carnival.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

U. I. T. v. BOHEMIANS

At last. At long last the Irish team has succeeded in shewing itself up in its true colours inflicting such a crushing defeat on a strong team of the Bohemians that general regret was expressed that the U. I. T. could not this year make a long vacation business of it and make a triumphal march all round the Clubs. The opposite side, yesterday, was such a strong one that it looked almost a foregone conclusion for them. It is true they were short two of their men, but their substitutes Messrs Henderson and Watson did such excellent service that they had nothing to complain of on this head, whilst the U. I. T. were without the services of McConnell for a great part of the first innings of the Bohemians, his absence being sufficiently explained by the fact that he spent a great part of the morning looking for the ground—one of the most difficult cricket fields by the way in the whole place to find. Though the Bohemians were out-paced all through, they played a very manly up-hill game.

As matters stood at the close with their double score they had only passed the U. I. T. total by 15 runs with seven of their best wickets down, and this requires no comment.

Winning the toss the Bohemians, captain elected to go in and sent out Duncan and Buchanan to take the bowling of Power and Donovan. The start was disastrous, Duncan after making seven put one up very easily to Palmer at long off, whilst Buchanan had only got a single when he tempted Forrester at long on and also retired. Venn then was beaten by a patent breaker from Power and Percy, put up a very easy one to cover, so that when four wickets were down there was only 12 runs to set off against them. Then Henderson joined and livened matters considerably; he drove with terrific force and vigour, soon knocking up 24 runs, when he retired taken in slips off Power, with whom he had never been easy; in fact in one over from the latter he opened his shoulders to him three times missed all, the ball just grazing the bails each time, and this before he had done anyone's analysis much harm. After he left the only one to give any trouble was Reeves who put on 10 before he was snipped in the slips off Power, the innings closing for 69, a much smaller total than either side had expected, though in justice to the bowlers, and indeed to the batsmen, it must be confessed that the trundling was superb, both Power and Donovan defying all attempts at ill-treatment, securing a fine analysis each, particularly Power, with 6 wickets for 36 runs. Donovan getting precisely half the number of wickets and for half the number of runs.

The U. I. T. then took their innings and made such a promising start that before the first wicket fell the issue was practically at rest, and the R.I.P. that we anticipated, as good as sealed on the chance of the Bohemians. McConnell and Power began to the deliveries of Reeves and Venn, the very first ball the Retiro captain sent down being lifted by McConnell to the marking tent for four, runs coming so freely that when Power opened his shoulders to Venn and was taken at long on, the score already stood

at 40. Palmer then rattled up 9 without much delay, but until all the Bohemian bowling was dogtired, McConnell continued to thrash it unmercifully, without giving a chance, playing such beautifully free cricket that he hit sixes off Reeves and Percy, his failure to catch hold of one of the latter's slow daisy-cutters resulting in his retirement—an easy return to the bowler. His 63 was the feature of the day, and it was a really brilliant innings without a fault, as he was equally at home with all the bowling. Afterwards C. Hearne put on 11 and the innings closed for 117 in which there were only 2 extras, a significant proof of Watson's services with the gloves and he furthermore stumped two men and caught one.

This really ended the match as though the Bohemians went in again they only got 63 for 7 wickets when time was called.

The fielding on both sides was remarkably good, a singular feature of it being that not a single catch was dropped, whilst no less than 14 men met their fate in this way. T. Palmer kept wicket excellently for the U. I. T. only allowing 4 byes and that with fast bowling from each end.

On behalf of and by express desire of the teams jointly and combined we have to thank the Flores Club for so kindly allowing their ground to be used for the occasion. The Criterion, as usual, served an excellent lunch. The following are the scores:—

Bohemians		1st inn.
D. Duncan c-t A. Palmer, bowled	Power.....	7
W. Buchanan c-t Forrester, b Power.....	1	
A. Venn bowled Power.....	3	
F. B. Percy c-t J. Mulhall, b Donovan.....	0	
W. D. Gardom b Donovan.....	9	
B. G. Henderson c-t Forrester b Power.....	24	
C. M. Belton b Donovan.....	2	
F. E. Reeves c-t McConnell b Power.....	10	
R. O. Watson b Power.....	0	
A. E. Clow c-t Hearne b McConnell	3	
T. D. Belton not out.....	3	
Extras.....	7	
Total.....	69	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bohemians, 1st Inn.		o.	r.	m.	w.	b.
H. Power.....	13	36	3	6	1	
T. Donovan.....	12	18	3	3		
McConnell.....	6	9	2	1		

U. I. T.		1st inn.
McConnell c-t and b Percy.....	63	
H. Power c-t Buchanan, b Venn.....	13	
A. Palmer c-t Percy, b Belton.....	9	
G. V. Forrester c and b Belton.....	1	
T. Palmer b Gardom.....	0	
T. Donovan c-t Watson, b Venn.....	8	
M. Duggan c-t Watson, b Venn.....	3	
F. H. Mulhall b Percy.....	2	
C. Hearne b Belton.....	11	
H. O. Jones not out.....	4	
J. L. Mulhall st. Watson, b Gardom.....	1	
Byes.....	2	
Total.....	117	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

U. I. T.		o.	r.	m.	w.	b.
F. G. Reeves.....	5	24	1	—	—	
A. Venn.....	12	31	4	3	—	
B. G. Henderson.....	3	13	—	—	—	
C. Belton.....	6	20	1	3	—	
W. D. Gardom.....	5	10	2	2	—	
F. B. Percy.....	5	17	1	2	—	

Bohemians		2nd inn.
T. D. Belton b A. Palmer.....	5	
D. Duncan c Duggan, b McConnell	2	
W. D. Gardom c Forrester, b McConnell.....	1	
W. Buchanan c J. Mulhall, b Power.....	12	
F. B. Percy, c-t and b McConnell	5	
R. O. Watson b Donovan.....	15	
A. Venn not out.....	7	
F. J. Reeves not out.....	0	
C. M. Belton did not bat.....	0	
B. G. Henderson b McConnell.....	10	
A. E. Clow did not bat.....	0	
Extras.....	6	
Total.....	63	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bohemians 2nd Inn.		o.	r.	m.	w.	b.
A. Palmer.....	6	13	0	1		
McConnell.....	10	22	2	4		
Power.....	2	13	0	1		
F. Donovan.....	2	9	0	1		

B. A. C. C. v. LOMAS.

This match was played at Palermo yesterday, and ended in a win for Lomas by 89 runs.

The B.A.C.C. winning the toss elected to play first, on an excellent wicket. J. R. Garrod and B. B. Syer sharing the bowling of G. S. Anderson at the railway side and Tupholme at the river end. Runs came fast, and the captain replaced Tupholme by J. O. Anderson. The first bowler dismissed Garrod for 20 runs (43-1-20). E. R. Gifford then joined Syer, when the second wicket went down with the total at the same figures (43-2-5).

W. Woodgate and R. E. H. Anderson got together later on, and between them they raised the score considerably, when Woodgate fell to G. S. Anderson to a well played innings of 24 (100-6-24). R. E. H. Anderson continued to hit, when he returned a ball to G. S. Anderson (109-7-24). The innings closed finally for 129 runs—rather cheap, when we consider the strong batting element of the B.A.C.C. G. S. Anderson bowled splendidly right through, and if he only has another "day

on," this afternoon we may expect the South to give an account of itself in the bowling line.

A. Anderson and Bridger the Lomas captain opened the innings for Lomas shortly after lunch, to the bowling of W. Brown and E. R. Gifford. Only 19 runs were made when Bridger paid the penalty for putting his leg before the stumps (1-19-10). J. O. Anderson joined Arthur Anderson; they increased their score steadily, when J. O. Anderson tried to lift one over the fence off Garrod in doing so, he placed the ball right into Forde's hands; but the latter failed to take it. Changes in the bowling had been made previous to this and it was a pity that the new bowler, could not get this wicket specially as it was only his third over but the miss did not make much difference as A. Anderson was bowled off his foot by N. Brown (2-60-29). The outgoing batsman had played a very fine innings indeed. Gonçalves now joined, J. O. Anderson. A fine drive from the latter off Brown elicited loud applause when suddenly a sharp appeal for l.b.w. rang out from Brown, the result that Gonçalves had to return without making a run. Halstead and J. O. Anderson were then together, a few runs more were added when J. O. Anderson raised the score to 86 by a 6 and a 4 off Garrod, both hits were very fine ones. The same batsmen drove one off Brown's next over, for 8. 90 was now run upon the board, and there appeared every chance of the Lomas team passing their rivals' score without losing any more wickets.

E. R. Gifford relieved Garrod but Anderson continued to hit two fours in succession off Brown which raised the total to 100 and J. O. Anderson's score to 51. Knox now relieved Brown, but the last ball of his over travelled to the boundary for 4. Runs increased steadily to 120 when E. R. Gifford gave way to R. W. Rudd. The new bowler's first over proved a maiden. A change in the bowling was also effected at the other end Garrod again relieving Knox, only four runs now being wanting to equal the B.A.C.C.'s total. The remaining numbers of runs wanted, came from G. Anderson off Garrod. A single from Halstead placed the issue of the match beyond a doubt amidst the cheers of the spectators. Boyd was now tried in lieu of Garrod. The new bowler's first ball was lifted by Halstead and went very near falling into the hands of Garrod in the long field. The bowling was now completely collared, Anderson doing just as he pleased with it. Fresh changes were again made in the bowling. Brown going on in place of Rudd. So far Anderson had made a little over half the score, continuing to hit in brilliant style.

A four from Anderson sent the total to 170, when Halstead fell to Brown seven runs later (4-177-35). J. O. Anderson completed his century with a 4 and a 6 following this up with another boundary stroke thus sending the total up to 204. Jacobs was caught in the long field by Brown off Knox with the total the same (204-9). The 6th wicket went down with the total the same, G. S. Anderson's stumps going down to Garrod. Anderson was finally dismissed by a neat catch of Syers in the long field (6-204-109). The retiring batsmen had played one of the finest innings in his life only marred by one palpable chance. His free hitting and neat cutting working his many admirers into a high pitch of enthusiasm. Lomas seemed to collapse altogether now, as Comber, the next man in, was dismissed by the first ball he received.

The news by cable from fondly-remembered old Europe yesterday was varied and voluminous, and we must compress it, as we hear shouts from the Press Box in May Avenue, corner Piedras, of "Where's the black domino and white hat?" Coming, gentlemen, coming, Business first and pleasure afterwards. First and foremost Mrs. Nansen, the wife of the bosom of the explorer, has not heard a word from him about the North Pole, or the kind of bonnets the ladies there wear, so she does not believe a word of the recent news. General Barateri has refused Menelik's terms of peace, and intends to lick him. The French Radical Cabinet intends to resign after Carnival. The tiff between Birmingham Joe and Uncle Paul Kruger, whose language towards England was undiplomatically stiff, has been smoothed by a diplomatic fib to the effect that his words were wrongly translated. Nevertheless, the stunning news comes that England is preparing an expedition of 20,000 men, mostly Indian troops, to wipe out the Transvaal Republic. Uncle Paul has told several reporters that he has firmly decided on a trip to England when matters in his unsmooth, shim-sham republic settle down. The Pope has determined to excommunicate the ruler of Bulgaria for allowing his son to enter the Greek Church. This is the first launching of the Vatican thunderbolt at a crowned head since Victor Emmanuel received it on his hard pate, but was freely forgiven on his death bed by the kind-hearted Pious the Ninth, who always had a liking for the Re Galantuomo for his bravery in battle, loose fish as he was. The most wonderful of all yesterday's news was that the weather in the United States is so terribly cold that the Falls of Niagara are frozen hard and people are walking about on the top of them!!! Thousands of people are flocking from all parts to see the unprecedented sight, and a great portion of them are photographers amateur and professional.

Dr. Roentgen's discovery has set all the photographers and scientists in the world off their heads, and they are making terrific efforts to go one better. Dr. Sells of Brandenburg has already shown Emperor William a coloured photo, the sun alone having laid on the colours.

B.A.C.C.		1st inn.
J. R. Garrod b J. O. Anderson.....	20	
B. B. Syer c-t Comber, b G. S. Anderson.....	17	
E. R. Gifford c J. O. Anderson, b G. S. Anderson.....	5	
R. W. Rudd c-t Tabor b G. S. Anderson.....	11	
A. P. Boyd c Gonçalves b J. O. Anderson.....	1	
W. Woodgate c-t Bridger, b G. S. Anderson.....	24	
R. E. H. Anderson c-t and b G. S. Anderson.....	24	
J. Knox not out.....	9	
J. Knox c-t Gonçalves, b J. O. Anderson.....	6	
V. Trotman, b J. O. Anderson, b G. S. Anderson.....	1	
W. Brown c-t J. O. Anderson, b G. S. Anderson.....	2	
Extras.....	9	
Total.....	129	

Lomas		1st inn.
A. Anderson b Brown.....	29	
P. Bridger l-b-w b E. R. Gifford.....	10	
J. O. Anderson c-t Syer, b Knox.....	109	
G. Gonçalves c-t R. E. Anderson, b Brown.....	0	
R. Halstead c-t R. E. Anderson, b Brown.....	35	
F. Jacobs c-t Brown, b Knox.....	9	
G. S. Anderson b Garrod, b Knox.....	0	
C. A. Tabor absent.....	0	
G. M. Comber c-t Garrod.....	0	
D. Gibson not out.....	0	
C. Tupholme c-t Garrod, b Knox.....	5	
Extras.....	15	
Total.....	212	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Buenos Aires C.C. 1st Inn.		b.	m.	r.	v.
G. S. Anderson.....	125	11	51	6	
C. Tupholme.....	20	2	10	0	
J. Anderson.....	75	2	42	4	
Bridger.....	30	1	17	0	

Lomas 1st Inn.

Lomas 1st Inn.		b.	m.	r.	v.
W. Brown.....	110	7	62	3	
E. R. Gifford.....	100	10	27	1	
J. Knox.....	65	4	40	4	
J. Garrod.....	60	5	36	1	
W. Rudd.....	25	2	12	—	
A. Boyd.....	20	—	20	—	

PALERMO A. C. v. BANFIELD.

This match played yesterday at Palermo (Pacific Station) resulted in a win for the

home team by 51 runs. Banfield went to the wickets first, but with the exception of Pollari could make no stand against Curran's deliveries, this promising young bowler taking no less than 8 wickets. He was well backed up by the whole team; the fielding and throwing in being very smart. G. H. Cooke and C. H. Jones were the principal contributors to Palermo's score.

Banfield		1st inn.
E. Abercrombie b Curran.....	0	
H. W. Griggs b Curran.....	1	
A. Brooks b Curran.....	0	
C. S. Kelly c-t and b Mann.....	1	
F. W. Pollard not out.....	18	
D. Kingsland b Curran.....	4	
H. J. Goode b Curran.....	4	
Poulton b Curran.....	2	
H. Kingsland b Curran.....	4	
F. Moore b Paxton.....	1	
Burton b Curran.....	1	
Extras.....	8	
Total.....	44	

Palermo		1st inn.
C. H. Jones c-t Griggs, b Kingsland	14	
H. Cooke b Brooks.....	37	
H. Calcutt b Griggs.....	0	
J. C. Lea b Brooks.....	9	
D. L. Mann c-t Pollard b Brooks.....	1	
L. G. Cooke stumped Abercrombie, b Griggs.....	7	
E. Potter played out, b Griggs.....	0	
R. Cooke played out, b Kingsland.....	1	
E. Rugeroni c-t Poulton, b Moore.....	6	
E. Curran c-t and bowled Moore.....	1	
F. Paxton not out.....	3	
Extras.....	16	
Total.....	95	

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Carnival! A cloudy morning made us again think of "Leo," our Rosario correspondent, and the moon, and we trembled as we sucked our matutinal "mate." All day there was a suspicious look in the sky, as if Jupiter Pluvius was lurking behind some corner of the heavens, with his big squirt filled with water, ready to let fly at the Corso. As the day wore on the citizens turned into the streets to have a look round, and the masqueraders of the lower classes appeared in thousands. It was curious to see the eyes of the loungers continually directed to the sky, and the mouth-pursing and dubious head-shaking that followed. The Corso in the Avenida Mayo was not cut short by the few drops that fell between nine and ten o'clock and lost none of its brilliancy; but it strikes us that the old Calle Florida Corso was more homely, and had more "entrain." The Avenida looked gorgeous and the "oi polloi" had a good deal of fun with water-squirts and serpentine. At half past ten the clerk of the Weather stepped in to save Leo's meteorological reputation and the Corso broke up.

The news by cable from fondly-remembered old Europe yesterday was varied and voluminous, and we must compress it, as we hear shouts from the Press Box in May Avenue, corner Piedras, of "Where's the black domino and white hat?" Coming, gentlemen, coming, Business first and pleasure afterwards. First and foremost Mrs. Nansen, the wife of the bosom of the explorer, has not heard a word from him about the North Pole, or the kind of bonnets the ladies there wear, so she does not believe a word of the recent news. General Barateri has refused Menelik's terms of peace, and intends to lick him. The French Radical Cabinet intends to resign after Carnival. The tiff between Birmingham Joe and Uncle Paul Kruger, whose language towards England was undiplomatically stiff, has been smoothed by a diplomatic fib to the effect that his words were wrongly translated. Nevertheless, the stunning news comes that England is preparing an expedition of 20,000 men, mostly Indian troops, to wipe out the Transvaal Republic. Uncle Paul has told several reporters that he has firmly decided on a trip to England when matters in his unsmooth, shim-sham republic settle down. The Pope has determined to excommunicate the ruler of Bulgaria for allowing his son to enter the Greek Church. This is the first launching of the Vatican thunderbolt at a crowned head since Victor Emmanuel received it on his hard pate, but was freely forgiven on his death bed by the kind-hearted Pious the Ninth, who always had a liking for the Re Galantuomo for his bravery in battle, loose fish as he was. The most wonderful of all yesterday's news was that the weather in the United States is so terribly cold that the Falls of Niagara are frozen hard and people are walking about on the top of them!!! Thousands of people are flocking from all parts to see the unprecedented sight, and a great portion of them are photographers amateur and professional.

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The news from Chile yesterday was as soul-stirring as that from decrepit Europe. The latest thing the diplomatic mountain in labour has brought forth is a proposal to settle everything by letting Chile have a tree hand on the whole West Coast, while Argentina shall boss the East of the Continent. This is a good, broad proposal. Poor Peru and the other republics up to the Equator may prepare for extinction if this be agreed to. As for the East Coast, time will tell.

Our Montevidean friends are great in the pasquinade line. The M. V. T. says: "Yesterday morning small placards appeared in various parts of the city, bearing the inscription:—'Julio Herrera y Obes, Remember, 14 October, 1895—14 February, 1896.—The former was the date of the assassination of young Butler, but we do not yet know what significance may be attached to the latter. Perhaps the pasquin was intended as a Valentine to remind Dr. Herrera that he is still the most unpopular and least trusted man in the Republic. The placards were all carefully removed by the police."

Captain Barilari's squadron sailed for New Gulf yesterday afternoon. All the naval Cadets were landed and sent back to the School, to resume their studies.

Further dates from Panama, to the 23rd ult. Mr. Everett, telegraph operator at the Panama Railroad Co.'s way station at Matachin, whilst bathing on the 17th ult. in the river at that place was suddenly seized with cramps, resulting in his being drowned. His remains were taken to Colon in an express train on the morning of the 18th, and interred in the foreign cemetery at Mount Hope. The general strike which was inaugurated at Culebra on the 14th inst. among the Canal workmen and laborers still continues. Mr. Thomas Taylor, British Consular Agent at Port Limon, died at that place on the 14th inst. and Mr. Charles McKay, who has often acted in the absence of the deceased, is in charge of the Consulate. A. B. Butler, of South Africa, arrived in the City of Mexico on December 20, with a letter of credit to the amount of \$15,000,000 from Barney Barnato, Cecil Rhodes and the Rothschilds. He was given a cordial reception by President Diaz, and the result of his visit is the investment of several million dollars in the drainage tunnel which the Government has under way, and in the city water works. Mr. Butler has also taken an option upon the street railway system for \$7,000,000. This includes the entire street car service, not only of the city but of the Federal district. The same parties are trying to buy up the copper properties in the country. The schooner Alaba, Capt. Dabel, arrived at San Francisco on Jan. 9, fifteen days from Honolulu, taking news of the arrival there of the United States cruiser Baltimore, December 23, in a battered condition. The cruiser was two weeks overdue from Yokohama and experienced frightful weather on her voyage. At one time it was thought that the warship would roll over and go to the bottom. Boatwain Jensen was washed overboard and drowned. The turret guns, the forward cannon and the deck machinery had to be stowed below. Boats were swept out of the davits and smashed about the deck.</

Letters lying at this Office.

A B
G. Alter, Burrows, Mrs. Bayliss, Brooks, Brown, J. Brown, R. Brooks, Michael Burke, Basile, Boggs, Miss R. Byron, C. E. Burrow, J. Brightmore, Miss M. Barrow, Emilio Bazani, Anderson, Burke, C. Burist, Barry, G. B. Anderson, M. Bowen, J. Brown, M. Barker, Maggie Barrett, Brabo, C. Barker, Sam. Birch, Juan Balehulu, Bickel, A. Bailes, Louisa Allen, Burges, C. Bruel, W. Brown, Blanco, Burney, G. Ayr, Mrs. F. Beale, F. Burgis.

C D
Julia Daly, Julia Duffy, Mary Devereux, Dalmier, Duggan, Dolich, Davis, Dawson, L. Deyeur, Dalton, Didcott, Dowdale, M. Duffy, M. Dillon, Celestino Cesar, Ellen Conery, Jessie Clark, Corballe, S. Capsey, Callaghan, Dr. Corbin, Ellen Coghlan, Mary Connolly, Compton, Castellote, Casey, Ana Collins, Chancy Cleghorn, Canela, Thomas Cassidy, Miss Donaghy, M. Corish, Miss E. Casey, Catherine Donoghue, Cheesman.

E F
Delia Elliot, Farrell, Flusland, Faulkes, Ford, E. Ford, Friderichsen, P. Ford, Erni, W. Ford, Mrs. Filmore, Charles Falck, J. Fasseck, Furness, Fussell, Furesan, E. Floyd.

G H
Gibbin, Hagin, Harris, Hotchkiss, S. Hamilton, Hurlingham, Golding, Lizzie von Hay, F. Gerard, Hallen, Stuart Gresson, F. Gahan, Holmes, Gilbert G. Gibbs, Hill, Mackney, Harkney, Hawkins, Hutton, Glaston Ellen Hevey, Miss Anne Hayes, G. Gueseppe.

I J
Jerrit, Jaspas Jeffers, Imperiali, C. Johnston, Miss Idle.

K L
John Lean, Keogh, Loble, Kelly, Kean, Kilgish, Laussen, Keating, Kernor, D. Lewis, Mine Knox, Win. Killian, Kilmartin, Klein, Lundrest, Lery Labor, H. Legg Littlechild, Mr. J. Larkin, A. Keena.

McGay, Macnara, McAleer, Maddison, Mack, O'Brien, O'Neill, Maxwell, Maide-mont, Macley, Matthews, McAdden, Macbeth, Oberdorfer, Milner, Mullen, McCarthy, Molina, Nielson, McLean, Nally, Mackin, Moffat, Mulleady, McKeon, Rev. E. O'Reilly, Miss B. O'Shea, Moliroux, Mott, Mackinley, Morton, E. Murphy, B. McDonagh.

P Q R
Paltenghi, Rhodes, R. Parda, Powell, F. Robb, Pennington, Quinan, Rogers, Peckitt Reynolds, Ponsonby, Rosbery, James Rafferty, Ravishbrook, Luisa Rock, Pringle, Quini, Patterson, Pearce, Qungley Richards, P. Day, Pannil, Riligh, Palmer, Passaggi, Rott, Preston, Pattinson, John Reid, Daisy Peacock, B. Ryan.

S T
Elice Scallan, Stephenson, Sweetman, Mrs. Steel, Taylor, Jose Tarkin, Shaw Shertzer, Thomas Schmidgall, W. Smith, Stephens, S. Smiler, Stapleton, L. Thomson, Sefors, Sagger, Tallow, E. Schwartz, Skotte, Sambogniah, Arthur Schmidt, J. Staples, Talbot.

V W X Y
Mr. William G. Walsh, C. E. Williams, G. Winter, Helen White, Miss Warick, F. Woolner, Mrs. Young, Watts.

PAPERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

Bidell, J. Astely, Newbound, C. Alcock, Mrs. R. Wallace, A. Higgins Miss Triving Patrick Glendon, S. Douchoe, Mr. Hachfeld, Mr. H. Howers, Miss Mugridge, Mr. A. Makepeace, John O'Connor, John Mahon, W. Landsay, W. Keener, J. H. Koen, A. Lewis, G. B. Stephenson, H. Packer, A. Peckett, H. Symons, Wallis, W. Upton, J. Williams, H. Wright, Mr. Janvan Soest, Sra. Hallard, Mrs. Steel, Mr. Whittington, J. G. Westborn, Hil. R. Wallace, Miss C. Cunningham, Drinkwater Jose Larkin, Mahony.

Missing Friends.

John Henry Campbell, arrived in Treasurer from Montreal in 1893, was employed in a laundry.
Erasmus Jones, age 45, employed at the Railway clearing-house.
James Darcy, aged 80, supposed to have died of cholera.
William Power, from Melbourne, Australia, a carrier by trade.
James Neesham, a tallow chandler, supposed to have died leaving property.
Henry Bell, formerly employed by Messrs Johnson and Co.
James Souter Jones, age 43, supposed to have arrived in the County of Yarmouth August 1890.
Hubert Herford, was employed on the Central Argentine Railway.
Jones, Herbert Edward, supposed to be employed on one of the Railways here.
Duncan McCallum, a ship carpenter of Greenock, supposed to be sailing hence to Falkland Islands.
B. Aires, Feb. 8rd, 1896.

Donald Bridgett,
H. E. M. Consul.
365 Reconquista

Week's Telegrams.

United Kingdom.

London, 10th.—Telegrams from Cape Coast Castle say that the Ashantee campaign being over, Colonel Scott and part of his troops are about to embark for England.
Parliament opens to-morrow, but it is known that the speech from the throne will contain nothing sensational in reference to foreign affairs.
Sir Cecil Rhodes has left again for Mashonaland to superintend the new railway. Sir Cecil is expected back in June to be present at the trial of Dr. Jameson the leader of the late invasion of Boer territory.
London, 11th.—Mr. Sexton has refused the post of Leader of the Irish National Party in spite of the efforts made by his friends to persuade him to change his mind. The members of the party will hold a meeting next Thursday to appoint the new leader.
The agitation amongst the colliers in Fifehire is increasing. They threaten to strike again for higher wages. As yet, the companies have not decided what to do.
Parliament was opened to-day. In the speech from the throne it was stated that the relations of Great Britain with foreign countries were now excellent. In reference to the recent events in the Transvaal, an energetic censure was

passed on the conduct of Dr. Jameson, the late Administrator of the Chartered Company, it being added that a strict investigation would be made into the whole affair and that those found guilty would be punished as they deserved. The message also expressed a hope that President Kruger would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of all foreign residents in the Boer Republic. Speaking of the navy it was stated that urgent necessity existed for increasing the estimates of that Department, in order to defray the expense of building fresh vessels of war, as it was absolutely necessary that England should preserve her superiority on the seas.

The speech ended by inviting Parliament to pay special attention to agricultural interests and to vote such reforms as should effectually aid farmers.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Lord Rosebery in the several Houses of Parliament criticised severely the speech from the throne, especially those parts in which are mentioned the question of Venezuela and the increased naval armaments. Lord Salisbury justified his conduct. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

London, 12th.—The House of Lords has approved the reply to the speech from the Throne in all its parts.

Telegrams from Zanzibar announce the safe arrival at Uganda of the explorer Verpey and his party, who will now strike out Westward.

London, 13th.—Telegrams just received from Seoul state that the soldiers of the Chemulpo garrison in Corea were injured against the Japanese troops and succeeded in defeating them. The victims were horribly mutilated. The Chinese soldiers there, sacked all the houses in the neighbourhood, specially the Japanese shops.

It is feared that a similar outbreak may occur in Seoul, as all the Chinese are most excited. The Russian men-of-war have landed 200 marines to protect Russian subjects.

Telegrams from Yokohama say that the Japanese Government has sent large reinforcements of troops to Formosa Island to stamp out the revolt there. Numerous bonds of the Black Flags have reappeared in different parts of the island, sacking all before them. The Governor has been ordered to show them no mercy.

The Queen will leave for Nice in the middle of March, and will stay there for six weeks.

Telegrams from Hong Kong state that in the revolution which recently occurred in the Korean capital, the Prime Minister and 7 high court-officials lost their lives, and that the king only escaped by taking refuge in the Russian Legation.

England persists in claiming arbitration on the question of the possession of Trinidad Island.

The House of Commons approved today the speech from the throne in its original form.

A motion brought forward by an Irish member asking for a reference to be made to Home Affairs was thrown out.

A telegram from Brisbane announces the loss of a passenger ferry-boat, 40 persons being drowned.

Deptford, 14th.—The cattle market continues down, 777 Argentine novillos were sold to-day at 34 and 36 pence per 8 pounds, also 4800 sheep at 40 to 42 pence.

During the course of a speech Mr. Chamberlain stated that Great Britain was determined to protect the outlanders in the Transvaal, England has no warlike intentions, said Mr. Chamberlain, but she will compel foreign Powers to respect her interests, no matter in what part of the globe.

Telegrams from Tokio say that, in spite of the severe measures adopted, the rebellion is increasing in all the northern parts of the Island of Formosa. Troops have been sent from Tamsui to stamp it out.

The Princess Beatrice arrived to-day at Nice where she will probably be joined by the Queen about the middle of March. The Princess is much broken-down by the sad loss of her husband Prince Henry of Battenberg.

London, 15th.—During the course of a speech last night Mr. Balfour confirmed the news that President Krueger had asked France and Germany to help him in maintaining the present state of affairs in Transvaal. Mr. Balfour also stated that Parliament might rest assured that the Cabinet knew how to guard Great Britain's interests not only in Africa but everywhere else.

A telegram from Corea states that the foreign men-of-war in Chemulpo landed detachments to protect their subjects. A new Cabinet has been organized but fresh disorders are feared.

France

Paris, 10th.—President Faure will make a tour through the Southern departments in April, accompanied by the Ministers of Interior and Agriculture.

Ambrose Thomas is much better and it is hoped that in a few days he may recover his usual health. His house has been besieged by visitors to enquire after him.

The 28th instant has been fixed by the Douai court for the trial of Raoul Tremblé accused of the murder of Farbos. The prisoner is very nervous and becomes more disheartened every day.

Telegrams from Madrid represent the recent Republican riots as much more serious than admitted by the official Press in Madrid. The Civil Governor of the Capital, Count de Peña Ramiro and the Mayor Count de Peñalver resigned their respective posts on being censured by the Minister of the Interior for lack of energy on the occasion, since they did not suppress the revolutionary cries and speeches indulged in by the mob. The Spanish Press comments at length on what occurred.

Paris, 11th.—The Senate to-day voted a resolution censuring the Bourgeois Cabinet for having changed the legal officer entrusted with the prosecution in the Southern Railway case.

For the past week the Chamber of Deputies has been engaged in a debate on a motion brought forward by a socialist member to the effect that a criminal action should be brought against M. David Raynal, Deputy for the Gironde district, on the ground that he had signed a convention in 1893 which was prejudicial to the State. In that year M. Raynal was a member of M. Jules Ferry's Cabinet and one of his official acts was to arrange the contract referring to the National Railways. To-day a vote was at last taken, the motion for M. Raynal's impeachment being thrown out by a sweeping majority.

The new Paraguayan Minister Señor Ma-hain, presented to-day his credentials. It is confidently expected that a satisfactory solution will shortly be arrived at of the difficulties which caused the retirement from Assuncion of the French Minister.

Paris, 12th.—As was expected and foreseen, last night's vote in the Senate censuring the Cabinet on the change of the Judge of Instruction of the Southern Railway, was the topic of great comment.

It is quite possible that the Minister of Justice, M. Ricard, will send in his resignation.

The vote of censure passed by the Senate on the Ministry has provoked the greatest indignation in the lower House. To-morrow the matter will probably be placed in discussion in the Chamber of Deputies.

Ambrose Thomas, the famous composer, died to-day. The cost of his funeral will be defrayed by the State. The afternoon papers refer to M. Ambrose Thomas as one of the most illustrious glories of France.

Paris, 13th.—Telegrams from Christiana announce that explorer Nansen has arrived at the North Pole. He will bring back a great deal of scientific data.

The Chamber of Deputies passed to-day by 326 to 43 a vote of confidence in the Bourgeois Cabinet with respect to its action in the Southern Railway prosecution, which the day before yesterday had met with a vote of censure from the Senate.

M. Ricard the Minister of Justice defended his procedure. The House thought expressing its confidence in the perfect integrity of the Government yet reserved their desire that every light should be thrown by the Ministry on the conduct of the case. It now remains to be seen what the Senate will do in the face of this reply.

General Dods, who commanded the Dahomey expedition, is preparing to leave for Saigon, to take chief command in French Indo-China. General Chevallier, who commands in Cochinchina will go with him.

Paris, 14th.—Telegrams from Calais state that Arton has arrived at that port under the safe custody of two English detectives. He has already been handed over to the French authorities.

The ex-Prime Minister of the Hova Government is to be exiled to Algeria.

Paris, 15th.—Arton arrived here last night under the custody of two detectives and he will be examined on Monday next. The press here believes that the prisoner will make important disclosures.

It is announced from Bayonne, that General Bourbaki, who commanded the eastern Army in the war against Germany, is seriously ill. He is so old (80) that great fears are entertained that he may not recover.

The conflict between the two Chambers about the Southern Railway is still the sole topic in political circles. Most of the papers approve the vote of confidence of the Deputies, and the Bourgeois Cabinet is every day growing in public favour.

The Senate, if it persist, may bring about serious troubles through its antagonism to the Executive and the Deputies. The evening papers express widely different opinions as to how the matter may end.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed by 139 to 72 votes its resolution censuring the Government, which was passed on Tuesday last. A Cabinet Council was once held to decide on the attitude to be assumed by the Ministry. It is thought improbable that any Minister will resign. This serious conflict between the Senate and the Government is the engrossing topic of the hour.

Bourgeois conferred this evening with President Faure respecting the position of the Ministry in the face of the rebellion in the Transvaal. The Government has already been censured by the Senate. M. Faure will to-morrow return an answer. His decision is eagerly awaited.

Germany

Berlin, 10th.—Official figures just published show that on 31st December last the deposits in the savings Banks of the Empire, exceeded by 175 millions of marks those of the year 1894.

Berlin, 11th.—The Diet of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt is considering an Income Tax Bill, and there is a majority in favour of it.

Berlin, 12th.—The afternoon as the Emperor was out driving a man threw into his carriage a copy of the Socialist organ Vorwarts. The individual was at once arrested.

Berlin, 13th.—The papers here and in all the large cities of Germany: referring to the Queen's speech and the increase in the British navy, say that Germany's fleet must also be increased, as all the Great Powers are building new war vessels.

The debate on the estimates for the Foreign Office began to-day in the Reichstag. Baron Marshal von Bismarck declared that Germany desired to maintain the statu-quo in the Transvaal and would brook no interference by a foreign power in the Home affairs of that Republic. This statement was accorded great applause.

Signor Crispien received to-day from General Barateri a telegram categorically denying that he had granted any interview to a newspaper reporter. The war-correspondent of the *Don Marzio* of Naples had attributed to the General phrases in reference to the Cabinet—hence the inquiry made the Prime Minister.

General Barateri's reply is presumed to have been delayed by faulty telegraphic communication between Massauah and the headquarters of the army.

Berlin, 14th.—An international Congress of Women will be held here in September next. Fair delegates from England, France, Austria, Holland, Belgium and other countries are expected to attend.

Foreign Minister Marshal von Ribbstein has pledged himself in the Reichstag to defend the interests of the German creditors of the Greek Government.

Berlin, 16th.—A lively sitting took place to-day in the Reichstag on the occasion of the debate on the army-estimates. Herr Bebel the Socialist leader opposed the new credits and insisted that the soldiers still continued to be badly treated in the army. The War Minister General Bronsart von Schellendorf replied that the workmen's champion always exaggerated in order to hamper measures proposed by the Government.

Chile

Valparaiso, 10th.—It is not expected that the new protocol will be finally agreed to till the end of the month or beginning of March. Minister Guerrero and Dr. Quirno Costa return from Viña del Mar to-day.

Everything is dull and quiet at present.

La Opinion publishes a leader to-day condemning armed peace as the worst enemy of South America.

Montaner continues his attacks on the Argentine Republic for refusing arbitration.

Exchange 17 %.

Matta, Chilean Minister in Bolivia, has declared to a reporter that the general belief in that country in a war between Chile and Argentina was the main reason why the recent treaty was modified.

Valparaiso, 11th.—A newspaper reporter held a long interview yesterday with Barros Arana on the Chile-Argentine question. He expressed his firm conviction that the difficulty would be solved in a friendly manner, although he refused to speak about the real cause of the present state of affairs. Mr. Barros Arana attaches no importance to the little stumbling-blocks met with in the course of tracing out the boundary line, so long as both Governments are willing to proceed steadily. He confessed that the territory disputed about is not worth anything.

The *Heraldo* declares that the new loan will be a complete failure.

Exchange on London is quoted at 17 %.

The President and Cabinet Ministers will pass the rest of the summer in this city.

Valparaiso, 12th.—Dr. Quirno Costa held a very long conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday. It is asserted that the new arrangement will be passed by Congress. The difficult point in the matter is the territory of Punta de Atacama. Chile does not feel inclined to hand over a piece of territory she has governed over.

Business is paralysed.

This year's harvest is very inferior to that 1895.

Valparaiso, 13th.—Exchange on London is quoted at 17 %.

Three colonies will be promoted to Generals of Brigade in order to command the National Guards.

It appears that all the officers and soldiers who fought during the war in 1890 will be called to arms again with the rank they held during that strife.

Santiago, 14th.—A newspaper reporter held an interview this morning with a prominent politician who declared that the arrangements made with regard to the Boundary Question promise very little indeed. The Chilean Government is inclined to pursue an open and perfectly frank policy, and Chile can no longer

complain of the present system of spending millions of pounds sterling in armaments—she is being ruined, while her rival threatens to go on for goodness only knows how long. The real stumbling block in tracing out the boundary line exists in the South, there being no difficulties whatever in the North.

The influential politician declared that the only way out of the difficulty is for both countries to disavow Argentine pretensions not to meddle in the Pacific. Chile likewise to refrain from putting her finger in affairs on the Atlantic Coast. The present system of protocols is only a rotten way of patching up the matter and only contributes to delay the question and create further difficulties. The Chilean Government is alarmed at Argentina's formidable navy.

President Montt leaves for Talcahuano on the 19th to inaugurate the dry dock there.

Congress will be convoked for next April.

Exchange on London is quoted at 17 %.

The *Heraldo* states that the money spent in armaments will raise the Exchequer this year to \$100,000,000.

Valparaiso, 15th.—The *Heraldo* continues publishing the most glibly accounts of the state of the Chilean Treasury. The Foreign Debt to-day stands at £18,226,908 as compared to £9,300,000 in 1889.

The death of Manuel Yrarrasabal has created a painful sensation. The *Union* has gone into mourning for the occasion. Seventy carrels under Lieutenant Colonel Vial Solar have left for the Andes to go through a series of drill, etc. A German officer accompanies them.

Exchange is quoted at the same rate.

Uruguay

Montevideo, 15th.—The extraordinary session of Congress was opened this afternoon.

The President of the Republic read a lengthy message in which he stated that Government would continue as hitherto a policy based on order, work and liberty.

The message went on to say:—Peace reigns through our Republic. Government fears not the attacks made by the opposition Press as it is conscious of its sole duty. The Government's rather engages in administration than in politics. Liberty of suffrage will be religiously respected in future elections and public functionaries will be forbidden to take part in them. Exports and imports have notably increased of late and the Government only awaits the sanction of Congress to create a grand State Bank. All existing commercial treaties will be rigorously revised as they expire. The Government views with pleasure the re-establishment of peace in Rio Grande. The message concludes by stating that Dr. de Castro is negotiating with the Brazilian Government the question relating to Lake Mirim and will very shortly arrange a commercial treaty with that Republic. The general impression created by the message, is favorable.

Brazil

Rio Janeiro, 15th.—Thirty three cases of yellow fever occurred in this city yesterday.

All the claims of the Italian Government have been arranged in a favourable manner.

Viega Cabral is enveloped in visitors from morning till night.

The installation of the new hospitals and the disinfection of infected places are being most strictly carried out by the Municipality.

THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

It will be an agreeable surprise to many of our readers to know that the sale of frozen mutton in England has increased more rapidly of late years than any other branch of the meat trade, and we gather from a review of this frozen meat trade in England for the last year that the daily sales of frozen meats now aggregate almost as much as the total import in the year 1881.

The consumption of frozen meats now amounts to an average of 85,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb and 6,000 quarters of beef weekly, which shows the enormous dimensions to which this meat trade has grown; but the past year witnessed exceptionally wide variations in value. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has relied upon Colonial and foreign countries to supply 412,135 tons of beef, mutton and lamb during the year 1885, and River Plate farmers and exporters will take note that this total forms twenty nine per cent of the total consumption, home flocks and herds thus furnishing less than three fourths of the requirements.

Ten years ago the United Kingdom only imported 208,355 tons or 16 and a half per cent. The course of prices attending this steady increase in the consumption in England of frozen meats has proportionately been a declining one, the top average value for prime New Zealand sheep having dropped from 5 1/4 pence per lb. in 1885 to 4 1/4 pence per lb. in 1889, has fallen by easy stages to 3 pence fifteen sixteenths per lb. (3 15/16) in 1895. Merchants and others engaged in England in this important trade are of opinion that owing to the severe winter passed through in New Zealand and the recent serious drought in Australia these colonies may be expected to ship short of their estimated capacity for the present year, but they think that the River Plate will increase its export of frozen meat which will to a certain extent compensate for the shrinkage in the colonies, and that altogether the out-look is somewhat more encouraging than what it was at the close of 1894.

It would be interesting to know the total amount of capital employed in the River Plate in this trade; we know that for many years the frozen meat business in this country has not been over successful. The Drabble company at Campana

was the pioneer establishment, has for years had to contend with the greatest difficulties, and although now it has turned the corner, we doubt very much if it has as yet realized the expectation of its friend and founder Mr. George W. Drabble, or if it pays a decent dividend to the shareholders.

The Sansinena company, which was started on the Riochuelo under the very brightest of auspices, owing to the crisis here and the fall of prices in Europe came to unexpected grief and was lifted out of its troubles by the triumphant exertions of our friend Don Ernesto Tornquist; the establishment is now working well and, with the prospect of a rise in prices in England, will probably yet prove a very successful enterprise.

There is something very remarkable in the wonderful growth of the consumption of frozen meat in England, as only a few years ago the people did not take to it, and such was the great prejudice of the English public against this class of meat that we know of a case where a River Plate gentleman resident in London always had frozen mutton from the River Plate at his table for his family, whilst he had to buy the best English mutton for his servants. In Ireland the prejudice was so strong a couple of years ago that some of the butcher shops in Dublin where River Plate frozen mutton was exposed for sale were in a sort of friendly manner sacked on a Saturday, and somebody kindly raised a row in Kevin street Dublin which led to the frozen legs of mutton being pitched into the street and afterwards quietly walked off with by the policemen, or the mob; but with the splendid figures of last year's consumption we imagine that all that prejudice against River Plate frozen mutton has died out, and the trade is now on a firm basis and developing daily owing to the improved taste of the British public, the great cheapness of the article, the better feeding of the masses, and the almost geometrical increase of sheep in Buenos Aires.

There is probably not a man in this city who knows with any exactitude the increase of flocks in the Pampa Central, in the Colorado district, in the Rio Negro district, in the Chubut district, and all that vast country, the finest sheep land in the world, that stretches from Videmia to Punta Arenas. We who are in contact with the principal farmers down there and in touch with all that country are in a better position to inform the merchants and butchers of England, Ireland and Scotland, who are engaged in the frozen meat trade, of the prospects of that trade than any Government official in the country. It is only within the last few years that this sheep breeding business has been started in the far south, and to show our readers the crass ignorance of people supposed to be well informed of what is doing in the country, we may state that a few years ago a gentleman managing one of the largest estancia establishments in Buenos Aires was standing at a station of the Great Southern Railway, waiting for the train to come up, and seeing a long string of waggons filled with sheepskins, he went over to inspect them. On inquiring from the station-master he was told they came from an estancia on the Colorado. The quality of the skins was superior, but that which most attracted his notice was superabundance of caracalla in every skin he touched. "My gracious goodness," exclaimed he, "have they got such fine wool in the Colorado as this caracalla seed indicates, and when in the world did they get such fine sheep?" That Englishman came up to town and met a friend at the old Bread and Butter Club who told him the name of the owner of the sheep and the land, and advised him to buy some of the Colorado land as quickly as possible; and so it is with most of the rich estancia owners and sheep-farmers on the dear, inside lands of this province. They know really nothing of what is going on outside, but the country is growing in the far south much faster than in any other direction. The increase of wool this year is not from the rich lands of the Province of Buenos Aires, but from the cheap lands of the Pampa Central, Colorado, Rio Negro, Chubut and Rio Gallegos, where the average yearly increase is from 45 to 60 per cent, and the average weight of fleeces three to four kilos, and these are the camps from which the frozen meat establishments must henceforth draw their supplies.

Both private and public advices from the West Coast agree that there is much alarm in Chile as to the threatening preparations of the Argentine Republic, and to make matters worse, Chilean relations

with Peru and Bolivia have experienced in the last two months a sudden change which, rightly or wrongly, is supposed to be the result of Argentine diplomacy—a rather far-fetched supposition, since at the present moment there is no Argentine representative either in Lima or Sucre. The probabilities are that Bolivia and Peru would not be sorry to see their old enemy seriously involved with Argentina, and they always live in hopes of getting back all the territory annexed by Chile: as events are marching these hopes are gathering fresh strength every day.

The Chilean papers are very reserved in this regard, but private letters from Valparaiso and Santiago begin to assume a pessimist tone, as the attitude of the Argentine Republic and the military preparations have completely altered the primarily submissive feelings in Bolivia and Peru; complications are gathering fast, and whilst there are hopes of an agreement between Minister Guerrero and Quirno Costa, large quantities of coal are being stored in the Straits, the miners of the north who fought at Placilla and Pozo Almonte are being shipped in national transports to the South of Chile and to Punta Arenas: the funds have been voted to lay a cable to the latter place from Puerto Montt, and now a law is out mobilizing the Chilean militia. In the columns of the papers very little is written about these matters, but Barros Arana, through his mouth-piece Mr. Montaner, is again preaching the necessity of arbitration. It is interesting to read the view that this writer takes of the question. He argues that Argentina is doing everything possible to avert it. This solemn consideration has induced the Chilean Government to propose arbitration as a means out of the difficulty without hurting the susceptibilities of the two nations. In this endeavor Chile has been loyal to the last! She says Mr. Montaner, might have availed of many favorable opportunities (?) to assert her claims and enforce them at moments when Argentina could offer no resistance, for instance—when Rosas was engaged in foreign war, when Argentina fought Paraguay, not to mention successive civil wars, when Argentina was utterly helpless!

Mr. Montaner refers to the famous Statu Quo Treaty of 6th December, 1878, which was signed by the two Governments, accepted by the Chilean Congress, but thrown out by the Argentine Congress on 27th June, 1879, when Chile was plunged in war with Bolivia and Peru. Mr. Montaner, no doubt, is quite at liberty to state that Argentina took an unfair advantage in this instance: that is his individual opinion, just as he might add that the Argentine Government in December, 1878 was intimidated by Chile into signing the ad referendum Ten Years Statu Quo. But Chileans know that this is not true: were there any foundation to such a malicious supposition Argentines would have thrown in their lot with Peru and Bolivia and decided the fate of the war.

Mr. Montaner gives a list of the papers of Buenos Ayres that applauded the Statu Quo treaty. The list is interesting, viz:—

La Prensa, THE STANDARD, La Republica, La Libertad, La Patria Argentina, Comercio del Plata, The Herald, El Siglo, El Nacional, La Nacion, La Pampa, El Pueblo Argentino, El Porteno, La Tribuna, La Patria Italiana.

There is no denying the fact that the above list of newspapers that applauded the Statu Quo, known also as the Fierro-Sarata treaty, must be regarded as the public opinion of this capital, and there is no reason to suppose that if the old treaty were trumped up again under similar circumstances it might reap the applause of the press and count of votes again in Congress. Or does the Chilean writer doubt that in December 1878, when the statu quo was signed by the respective Governments, Avellaneda and his Cabinet were not perfectly aware of the impending war on the West Coast, or need it be added that Peru and Bolivia at that time were anxiously begging the alliance of Argentina to crush Chile. Where the generosity comes in, is in the refusal of Argentina to join in the war. In the memoirs of Balmaceda a great deal of the history of the time might be revised to show the true state of affairs, and we recommend Mr. Montaner to read Don Ernesto Quesada's book.

THE PUERTO MADERO.

Four thousand years of the recorded history of man has taught us that commerce and civilization are inseparable. And that the moment trade routes have been diverted from their original course, owing to war or other causes, the isolation thus produced has invariably resulted in degeneracy, and a tendency to revert to barbarism. The downfall of Egypt, Carthage, Greece, Rome, and a score of other great nations of antiquity are so many object lessons

This branch is under the supervision of Messrs. Rankin, Morris and Dingle. All sorts of curios are recovered from the bottom of the river by this process. Iron cannon balls, watches, rings, silver coins, swords, knives, and even human bones have passed through the pumps. In Mr. Dingle's office may be seen fragments of two human skulls which have been resurrected in this curious manner.

The works are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Arrangements are being made for the erection of warehouses on No. 3 and No. 4 docks. Numbers 4 and 5 are practically finished, merely awaiting the completion of the North entrance. It is estimated that it will be from 2 to 3 years before the channel is available for steamers of deep draft. The excavation for the dry dock is also pretty well completed. The shipping traffic of the South Basin and Nos. 1, 3 and 4 docks gives some idea of what may be expected when these works are completed.

Messrs. Simpson and Talbot are supervising operations at present.

While pacing the wharves the other day, our philosophical contemplations were rudely disturbed by a novel procession, which seemed to be connecting the past and the future. A wild hollock, which had escaped from the corals, was being escorted back by a gang of peons. One party had a lasso around its horns, while his companions held on to a rope fastened to its tail. The enraged animal belched with fury and attempted to charge his diminutive foes. But all in vain. He could shake himself free from the noose, but not from the lasso. A ludicrous scene, even for Buenos Aires and the nineteenth century. As we resumed our walk we wondered if old Alcibiades Africanus had ever seen anything similar on the docks of ancient Carthage.

WOOL.

A survey of the world's wool market for the year 1895 and a close study of all the wool circulars that come by every mail and are piled upon our table, shows that the hopes entertained that the past year would witness a recovery in wool values have been at last realized, and our expectations that the Wilson wool bill in the United States passed in the Autumn of 1894 would lead to a new departure in the wool trade were not unfounded. Gradually the wool market has been recovering from the effects of that bill were felt in the world's wool market. At first there was the most intense disgust at the lack of any solid improvement in wool, and at the great wool auctions in England and in Antwerp the January sales of 1895 opened under gloomy auspices and prices sank to an unprecedentedly low level. Gradually, however, stocks in England began to move off, and the auctions in March showed a gentle rise of ten per cent, but this improvement in prices was completely lost in April owing to the very heavy shipments from Australia, New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope, where wools had been purchased at even a lower level of prices than in Europe; and when these wools began to arrive in England and came to the market, all the great manufacturing centres were flooded with cheap wools. Under these circumstances much of the advance gained in March was lost during the May sales. Meanwhile American trade with Yorkshire was growing beyond all precedent, and the increased requirements of machinery, coupled with the general improvement in the commercial condition not only of England but of the United States and the world generally, soon brought about a rise in values which continued until October, in which month there was a decided effort in France, Belgium and Germany to break the market and put down prices, which to a certain extent succeeded, but the decided action of the American buyers soon brought the market round, so that the level of prices at the end of the year was 25 per cent in excess of that at the opening.

The great difficulty about wool in the European markets last year was chiefly caused by the accumulation of wools in England and on the Continent, in anticipation of the imaginary requirements of the United States, and it is interesting to note that for the first six months of the year the increase in the returns of American trade over the corresponding period of the previous year was that accounts for the surplus of the total exports from the English market, while for the month of July a general improvement began to make itself felt.

Of the past year's wool trade, it is estimated that four fifths of the expansion are due to the United States; the world's wool market has also derived improvement from the fact that under the Wilson tariff, American wool buyers are enabled not only to purchase the raw article in the country of production more freely, but also to interest themselves in a wider range of staple than heretofore.

That which, however, will most interest the River Plate sheepfarmer is the continuous demand for cross-bred wools, which in addition to keeping up the price for this class of wool at a comparatively high level for some time past, had the effect during the last summer in Europe of sharply raising the prices of lustrous wools, owing to a break of fashion for bright haired fabrics. To understand the real strength of this demand it must be borne in mind that the production of the cross-bred wools has tended to increase considerably during the past few years in the Australasian colonies and the River Plate for the simple reason that sheepfarmers, with the development of the meat trade, have been enabled to add the value of the carcass for export purposes, to the additional weight of wool per fleece.

The English wool brokers give the following approximate annual average of the sales of Colonial wool for the twelve months compared with those for the preceding five years as follows:—

	£.	s. d.
1890.....	14	15 0
1891.....	13	5 0
1892.....	12	0 0
1893.....	12	5 0
1894.....	11	5 0
1895.....	11	0 0
Total.....		
1895 Australasian.....	2,001,000	bales
South African.....	269,000	"
Total.....		
1895 Australasian.....	2,270,000	bales
South African.....	269,000	"
Total.....		

The shipments of River Plate wool for 1894 and 1895 to European and American ports are marked to have amounted to about 513,000 bales against 443,000 bales for the previous season, but these European and American returns evidently include Banda Oriental wools as the estimated wool export from Argentina this year is 500,000 bales (the largest on record) and say 70,000 bales from the Banda Oriental, total 570,000 bales.

All the wool men in Europe and in the United States have their eyes centred on the River Plate in making their estimates of the world's wool market for the present year, and this is due not to any increased affection for the River Plate but owing to the fact that in 1895 the great wool producing districts in Australia and South Africa suffered from a very severe drought; and it is a remarkable fact that the Merino producing areas were those which suffered most, and hence the deficit in the total wool production will tell with far more severity on Merino than on cross-bred wools. As we have already stated, sheepfarmers both in the River Plate and in the Australasian colonies have of late years turned their attention to coarse woolled sheep, and therefore it is presumed that no matter what the increase of sheep may be in Argentina this year it is not likely to afford any compensation for the estimated deficit in Merino wool. Moreover, a change in fashion, which has for so long favoured coarse wools, does not appear improbable, and should this occur, Merino wools would benefit in proportion to their scarcity.

The first series of wool sales in Europe last month proved a brilliant success. The next sales take place in March, and it is generally supposed that existing prices will be maintained, unless confidence is disturbed by political or financial troubles.

THE ORCANA'S MAILS.

THE CRISIS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

SQUADRON IN THE CHANNEL.

AUTOGRAPH TO THE SULTAN.

OVATION TO CHAMBERLAIN.

London, Jan. 8.
To-day's telegrams from Cape Town state that Sir John Gordon Spragg and the members of his Cabinet are doing their utmost to regain the confidence of Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and with this object Sir James Fiebrig left for Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

The surgeon-in-chief in charge of the burgher forces reports that the casualties on the 1st and 2nd inst. on the Government side were four killed and four wounded, while on Dr. Jameson's side 65 were killed and 44 wounded. Dr. Jameson's men are now being handed over to their military escort on the Natal border. The health of the men is excellent. Each man signs a declaration promising to proceed to England as a prisoner, and not to raise any question as to his legal custody on the way or to make any attempt at escape.

With regard to the demands alleged to have been made by President Kruger in his late conference with the Imperial High Commissioner, it is officially assured that the President made no demands whatever, the unconditional surrender of contraband arms and munitions which had been secretly imported by the Reform Committee, and the subsequent arrest of members of the committee on the charge of treason and inciting to rebellion, being simply measures appertaining to the administration of the law of the land.

It is stated that the Transvaal Government will, in due course, make its demands in a clear manner, but it is impossible yet to define their nature, the Government being at the present time fully engaged in settling internal affairs, pacifying the burghers, and striving to restore harmony in the State. The Government and the burghers will to a man resist any form of foreign protectorate either from Great Britain or from other nations, and they are as firmly resolved to maintain in all respects the independence of the Republic.

Dr. Jameson's invasion is regarded as a totally distinct matter, the President's intention to hand over the prisoners to the British Government having been intimated to Sir Hercules Robinson prior to the surrender of the Rand, and not, as alleged, conditionally thereon. The grievances of the Rand will be settled when the present excited state of feeling has abated.

Portsmouth, Saturday Morning.—Without bustle and without fuss the Special Squadron has been got ready for sea, and to-day it is prepared to sail for any part of the world where the interests of the Empire may be threatened. There has been, of course, much hard work and considerable strain, but in the magnificent squadron now proudly flying its colours at Spithead there is no evidence of hasty preparation or of hurried arrangements. The huge battleships lie motionless on the vast expanse of water, the cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers manoeuvre slowly round their big companions, and little torpedo-catchers dart in and out bustling here and there as if they really were the central figures of the show and monopolized the importance of the occasion. The Isle of Wight provides a black background, on which now and then can be discerned the Royal Standard floating over Osborne Tower. Portsmouth itself, it must be confessed, is not greatly stirred over the naval preparations; but allowances must be made for it. Londoners do not go to see the Tower, because, after all, it will be there to-morrow.

Portland, Friday Night.—The towering cliffs of Portland Bill looked down upon an animated scene at sundown to-day. Not since the assembling of the squadron of evolution of 1885 in Portland Roads has there been such a scene. Nine of the newest and proudest ships of her Majesty's navy had taken up their anchorage at the appointed rendezvous of the Channel Squadron within the shelter of the great mole, and the placid waters of the harbour were alive with the passing to and fro of the launches, cutters, and other small craft plying between the warships and the shore. They are fine specimens of navy men, these of the Channel Squadron; mostly young, just back from their turn in the training brig or a sojourn in the naval barracks at Keyham or Portsmouth. They are to a man eager and zealous for service and for distinction, and their officers speak well of their behaviour afloat and ashore. Certainly their frolics to-day

were harmless enough. The Admiral of the Squadron has not yet arrived, but his second in command was first at the trying-in-place.

The Magnificent was first to arrive with Rear-Admiral Alington on board, the commander of the western division of the Channel Squadron, and with her came the first-class cruiser Blake and the first class gunboat Halcyon. They reached their moorings on Thursday evening from Plymouth. To-day there followed the Portmouth the twin-towerships Royal Sovereign and Resolution, and the new torpedo-boat destroyers Handy, Sturgeon and Surly, and the third-class cruiser Bellona from Plymouth, and they are moored in brave array across the harbour. They will be joined some time to-morrow by the other eight ships of the squadron, including the flagship, and the seventeen warships will form an armada that for strength in proportion to numbers is not matched even by the Mediterranean Squadron with its thirty-four bottoms. The Magnificent well displays her identity as she lies in the centre of the flotilla, her hundred lights shining in brilliant illumination across the harbour, and the effect is heightened by the calm, sun-milky evening. It is so mild on the shores of the bay that one can sit by the beach without an overcoat.

The Queen, it is said, has addressed an autograph letter to the Sultan, and the natural conclusion is drawn that the letter refers to the Armenian Question. We do not know how that may be, nor would it be wise, perhaps, to expect any great result from any mere words addressed to last month proved a brilliant success. The next sales take place in March, and it is generally supposed that existing prices will be maintained, unless confidence is disturbed by political or financial troubles.

Mr. Chamberlain is certainly the man of the hour. It is many years since a British statesman was the object of a reception in a theatre. At the Lyceum, the Colonial Secretary had a curiously spontaneous tribute to his popularity. His family party was conspicuous enough in one of the boxes, and it was inspected by many friendly eyes. But it was not until a call from the "gods" of "Bravo, Chamberlain" during the "entr'acte," that the house rose to anything like a public recognition. Then the cheers and clapping of hands spread to all quarters—boxes, stalls, and the "circles." Mr. Chamberlain smiled, reddened, laughed with the air of a happy man, but did not rise to bid his acknowledgments.

A Daily Chronicle representative made inquiries yesterday in the highest official circles and learnt that in connection with the Mekong negotiations between France and Great Britain the newspaper reports are somewhat in advance of what has actually taken place. It is true that there is a favourable interpretation to be made out of the most recent interchange of views between Great Britain and France, which, it is hoped, will lead to a very early and conclusive settlement of the frontier question. In the consideration of the question the Indian authorities have some weight, and although opposition is not to be expected from that quarter it is distinctly premature to say that a full arrangement has been effected at. Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, had a long interview with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office yesterday.

"TRUTH" AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

"Marmaduke," writing in Truth, says:—"It was in the autumn of 1894 that the Siam Question excited much interest. The matter reached an acute stage when the game of a French man-of-war were trained upon one of our ships, and the British captain replied by training the guns of his vessel upon the French man-of-war. The German Emperor was at the time upon the Hohenzollern in Cowes Roads. It happened that he gave a dinner that evening on board his yacht, at which some twenty men were present, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and several others who were distinguished either officially or socially. Towards the close of the banquet a despatch was delivered to the Prince of Wales reporting the crisis in Siam, and he read the contents of the report sitting around him at table. Upon hearing the news the German Emperor suddenly leaped on to his chair, cried out, 'Hoora! At last you are in trouble, Hoora!' This startling outburst created general amazement, and the memory of it remains vividly with those who were present when the incident occurred."

THE CHILIAN BUDGET.

Since the war-scare with our Trans-andine neighbor began, say a year ago, telegraphic communications with Santiago and Valparaiso have increased in a wonderful manner: nothing escapes the eagle eye of the press correspondents, and the daily lengthy messages across the Andes must make the fortunes of the shareholders of the telegraph companies. Yet with all this daily information, people here are apt to make some solemn blunders, as instanced in articles on the figures of the Chilean Budget, a most important matter, as in the figures we can fairly gauge the power, the resources, and, we may even add, the policy of the Chilean Government. We state this, as when the Budget of the Argentine Government for 1896 was wired to Santiago, the leading Chilean papers proclaimed that Budget the clearest proof of the war preparations of Argentines, and they were not far wrong in calling it an essentially War Budget, owing to the enormous increase in army and navy expenditure and the very heavy proportion of that expenditure to the total of expenses.

We have been patiently waiting for the figures of the Chilean Budget in order to compare same with those of Argentina: they have come at last and afford a most interesting comparison, all the more so as it is well known that both countries are straining every resource in a race for supremacy in armaments. Most of the extraordinary expenditure is hidden from the public gaze and is not included in the Budgets, but assuming that this special expenditure is

equal on both sides, we can take the ordinary Budgets as a fair standard of comparison in which Chilean and Argentine dollars stand more or less on the same line in the vicinity of 17d.

The total of the two Budgets compares as follows:—

Argentina.....	152,500,000 \$
Chilean.....	85,000,000
Difference.....	67,500,000

This is a very stiff difference. Argentine expenditure is 77% greater than the Chilean, but the difference in the Army and Navy expenditure in the two countries is still more striking, viz:—

War & Marine

Argentina.....	48,230,000
Chilian.....	22,000,000

Argentina has more than double the expenditure of Chile in the War and Navy departments, so we may assume that the military preparations going on in our midst are on a far greater scale than on the West Coast, and we believe that there can be very little doubt about this fact, and Chile knows that she will not be able to keep up the race with her rival—the conclusive proof is read in the Budget figures.

Whilst the Chilean war expenditure figures far under one-fourth of the total budget, Argentine war expenditure amounts to nearly one-third: those ratios are those of nations whose budgets are framed on the Armed Peace policy. In Canada and Australia the ratio of military expenditures is under 10: in Chili it is 25, in Argentina 33; and if the naked truth were known, if all the extraordinary expenditure of Chili and Argentina were exposed, we might assert that the military budgets of the two countries exceed the total of all other ordinary expenditure.

If to the ordinary Argentine Military Budget we add the special vote of the Senate last month, the total for 1896 would be the enormous figure of \$78,000,000. That is to say much more than all the remaining expenditure for government, education, and debt service. We suppose that the same may be said of Chile. Both countries are sincerely to be pitied that they cannot summon sufficient common sense to their councils to put an end to a waste of energy that must cripple their vitality and condemn them to a lingering and unending poverty.

Yesterday's telegrams from the West Coast flash the glorious news that the Argentine Minister and the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs have at last signed a new treaty "ad referendum" that will do away with all the difficulties that arose from the obscure wording of the treaty of 1881. Let us hope that this is so, but we have serious misgivings as to whether plenipotentiaries are drawing up protocols the two Governments are arriving in all haste, as if no reliance is to be placed in treaties, and good faith is entirely out of the question.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER

The following mems. of the diplomatic career of the Hon. William Augustus Curzon Barrington, recently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Argentine Republic, will be read with interest. The new Minister has filled many important and responsible posts, such as Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid and Vienna.

Mr. Barrington was nominated an Attaché, November 8, 1859. Passed an examination, and obtained an honorary certificate, April 2, 1860. Was appointed to Berlin April 2, 1860, and was transferred to Vienna, January 26, 1861; passed a second examination, January 26, 1863; was appointed a 3rd Secretary, May 18, 1864; and was transferred to Washington, February 2, 1865. Was transferred to Copenhagen, May 4, and to Vienna, November 4, 1869. Was promoted to be Second Secretary at Athens, August 1, 1870, where he was Acting Chargé d'Affaires from June 2 till November 10, 1872; and was transferred to Paris, May 10, 1873. Was temporarily employed at Madrid for negotiating a new Commercial Treaty with France, March 21, 1877. Was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Buenos Aires, May 1, 1883, to April 8. He was Acting Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General at Lima from June 13, 1885, to June 9, 1885. Was transferred to Copenhagen, April 1, 1885, but did not proceed. Was appointed Consul-General for Hungary, to reside at Buda-Pesth, December 14, 1885. Acted as Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade, from July 21 to August 25, 1886. Was promoted to be Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, October 1, 1888; and acted as Chargé d'Affaires from May 21 to September 14, 1890, from July 15 to October 1, 1891; and from February 16 to 19, 1892. Was appointed (with Sir J. A. Crowe) a British Delegate for negotiating a Commercial Treaty with Spain, February 26, 1892. Was transferred to Vienna, February 2, 1892, where he acted as Chargé d'Affaires from November 2, 1892, to January 1, 1893; and from July 6 to August 16, 1893.

THE BUENOS AIRES CHORAL UNION.

\$14,352.47 moneda nacional de curso legal represents the accumulated assets of this society!!! Whew! We rubbed our eyes, then polished our glasses, thinking we had made an error of a point in the thousands, when a subscriber yesterday handed us a copy of the annual report of this society for the year just closed. But no, 'tis true, and as our informant added, "every member will within a few days be entitled to a share in it." How's that we asked? "Because we are taking steps to obtain personaria juridica, and the rules upon which the society will obtain its legal status so provided." Notwithstanding losses amounting to about \$1,800 on the three concerts, more than \$1,000 of this total has been accumulated during the past year. We almost began to think that we had mistaken our profession, and that we ought to have been Empresario for the B. A. C. U. No wonder Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. D'Oyley Carte are such rich men. Yet in England it would be impossible to run a society and show such a splendid balance. Most societies in a splendid two ends meet, while as to "invested funds," they are not known in musical societies in the Old Country. \$28,835.94 is the sum total of shin

plasters which this Society handled during the year. All received as the proceeds of a long and strong pull in the endeavour to give the Britishers of Buenos Aires a taste of home, and to transport the Savoy to the River Plate.

When these figures are known there will be a run for membership. To those who have known them the attraction has been irresistible, and we were told the names of a number of people, not one or two, but husbands and wives and sweethearts in union, from some of our best families who have within the past few days applied for membership. When this said legal status is obtained an entrance fee will be "de rigueur," and the rules so provide, so that before this happy condition arrive we invite each and every one that can to walk up, and of some member of the Society or Committee apply to join hands in this El Dorado of a Society and share in its wealth. Delays are dangerous! In this case the delay is that a few days hence it will cost you many more paper dollars as entrance fee.

Moreover the Society purposes dealing very handsomely with its members this year. There is a section of the Committee who are in favor of presenting every member of the Society with a seat at every performance, dramatic or musical, given by the Society. However this may be eventually decided the Committee intend to be very handsome, and a very considerable return to members will be made. There is therefore no more opportune time to join the Society than the present, and the coming season with the revival of the Mikado and the picturesque "Gondoliers" forthcoming will provide a season as brilliant as the preceding one has been successful and profitable.

LATEST FROM CHUBUT.

(From our travelling Correspondent.)

There is not the slightest trouble down here among the Indians, in fact they are as quiet as lambs. When rumours of raids by the Indians reached the coast, a body of 35 men under Mr. J. M. Thomas was sent to the interior, where it captured 2 Indians, one called the Prophet, the other named Salfu. Both of these men are of a bad character. Our correspondent had a long chat with Governor Tello, who is very pleased with the progress made in the colony.

The late floods have put the camps in splendid condition. The sheep could not be fatter, in fact their size is bordering on the dangerous. The settlers are in ecstasies over the proposed steam tramway.

A gaucha nicknamed Cuero Leon was caught after being closely pursued for eight days and nights. He looks a veritable Juan Moreira with his long, black matted locks and swarthy countenance. He used to sleep with a lasso tied round his wrist and fastened to his horse grazing a few yards away. The police stole quietly up to the horse, caught him, and then pounced on their prisoner, who did not offer the least resistance.

BAHIA BLANCA.]

Mr. Chas. C. Cumming, H.M.'s Consul at Bahia Blanca, favors us with the following figures:—

Exports of bales from Bahia Blanca—

1896—

	Bales	skins	hair
Jan. 13 already advised	12515	405	28
Jan. 14 ss. Toro, Buenos			
Ayres.....	125	166	
Jan. 15 Maria Teresa, B			
Ayres.....			30
Jan. 28 ss. Toro, Buenos			
Ayres.....			54
Feb. 9 ss Twickenham			
Antwerp.....	4043		5
	16683	655	33
Same date 1895....	11526	516	8

Feb. 2 Arthur M. Gibson, Barbades, sailed in ballast.

Vessels loading in B. Blanca—
S. S. Zoe, 1487 tons, loading bales and wheat for Antwerp etc.
S. S. Roumania, 1555 tons, loading do for do.

Bq Bombay, 952 tons, loading wheat for orders.
Vessels expected in B. Blanca—
British bq Levisa, 938 tons, to load wheat for orders.

Norwegian bq Ragna, 656 tons, do do.
Italian bq Lepanto, 863 tons, do do.
Wheat shipments have commenced for the season; first arrivals are being shipped in the ss. Zoe and bq Bombay.

Stocks so far coming in slowly. One or two steamers have been taken up to load full cargoes of wheat from this port in March. Two steamers with Railway material for the extension of the B. Blanca and North Western Railway are expected during next month. These steamers will load here bales and wheat for European ports.

GOLD.

The River Plate cannot be considered a gold producing country. Now and then we have a few hungry adventurers coming up from the Straits and from Tierra del Fuego with little bottles of gold dust about which there is as much fuss made in the papers as if another California had been discovered. Only a week or two ago every one in town was talking of Mr. Thurburn and his two bars of gold placed on the counters of his bank, with all the brokers of the Bolsa coming into the bank to look at them. On another occasion we have an American gentleman from Neuquen with his waistcoat pockets filled with small bits of gold, certainly not worthy of the name of nuggets. But it is all but a "dream at the best." So far the River Plate has produced no gold worth talking about. Scientists and others consider that there is more gold in the Argentine Andes than in all the rest of the world put together, but we lack the brains, the energy, the capital, the skilled labour, and the machinery to extract it. The day we suppose will come when Neuquen or Chubut will be another Johannesburg, but we have a long road yet to travel; and as the auriferous prospects of the River Plate are so

immensely in excess of its yield, we think it may cheer up our friends who are delving in the rocks close to the 16 October on the slopes of the Andes, or up to their knees in slush and mud on the banks of the Rio Corinto, to give them a slight sketch of the total production of gold throughout the whole world last year.

The Director of the Mint at Washington is considered the best authority on this subject. He holds the best returns from all the gold producing countries of the world, and his estimate of the gold yield for the calendar year of 1895 is 200,000,000 of gold dollars, or say £40,000,000 sterling. He adheres to those figures out of the spirit of superabundant caution, and in the face of the fact that the returns from nearly every country indicate the probabilities of a still larger total.

The latest figures from the four leading gold producing countries indicate that the production of 1895 as compared with 1894 will show an increase as follows:—

United States from 39,500,000 to 47,000,000	\$
South Africa	15,000,000
Colombia	10,000,000
California	15,500,000
Dakota	4,000,000
Alaska	2,000,000

These four countries alone, according to these low estimates, will yield a production of 168,000,000, and leave only 32,000,000 to be picked up in smaller countries to produce the estimated total of 200,000,000 for the whole world. It will be observed that according to these figures the United States stands at the head of the list. In the year 1894 Australia stood at the head of the list with South Africa crowding out the United States by only a few hundred kilograms. The figures for South Africa are considered the most exact and the most reliable, and the following returns from the Governors of the Western States may interest many of our friends who own gold mines in this country, as they show the estimated gold yield of each state for the last year.

Colorado gold yield.....	15,000,000
Arizona do.....	10,000,000
California do.....	15,500,000
Dakota do.....	4,000,000
Alaska do.....	2,000,000

All these returns show a great increase on the previous year, and it is expected that the returns from Utah, Montana and Idaho will show equal augment; and the Director of the Mint considers it probable that the gold product of the United States for the year will reach 50,000,000, and will be several millions higher than that of any other gold-producing country.

Other countries than the large ones above named are likely to show gains in their gold production, which may swell the totals considerably above the 200,000,000 estimated. Mexico will probably give 7,000,000, but as that Government charges an export duty on gold, there are no returns of the clandestine exportation which is awfully large, as is well known at the American gold refineries by the large deposits of Mexican gold. Increases in gold productions are looked for in

India
Venezuela
Guiana
Colombia

The gold production in 1894 of the following countries shows as follows:—
British India gold yield... 2,986,900
Venezuela do..... 351,600
British Guiana do..... 2,310,100
French Guiana do..... 1,329,200
Brazil do..... 2,219,600
Colombia do..... 2,592,800
From the foregoing it will be seen that, year in year out, the world is always producing more gold. In the year 1894 the world's gold yield was 179,000,000, whilst for the year 1895 the yield is, at the lowest estimate, 200,000,000. The influence of this annual gold yield is, of course, felt in the remotest corner of the globe, and influences the affairs of men even in the River Plate.

MAR DEL PLATA.

February 12th.
This place is filling up so fast that soon there will be no more room left and, on the Rambla this morning before people stripped and were undistinguishable in their bathing garb, I noticed the following new arrivals:—Mr Thurburn and sister, the Misses Thurburn, Mr and Mrs Boyd, Miss Tudor, Mr Gifford, Mr Furber, Mrs Bell and Mrs Miller, Mr and Mrs Taylor, Miss Bagley, Mrs and the Misses Simpson, Mr and Mrs Simeson, Mr Cluny, Mrs Tomas Drysdale and Miss Plewess, Messrs Crowther, Mr and Mrs Cranwell, Mr and Mrs Saenz Valiente, Mr and Mrs Mariano Unzué and family, Mr and Mrs Santos Unzué and family, Miss Baudri, Mr and Mrs Aguirre and family, Dr Frias, Mr Soto, Dr Canale, Mr R. Cobo, Mr J. Cobo, Mr and Mrs Secher, Mrs and Miss Darnaux, Mrs Alvear, Mrs Alvear de Rodriguez, Miss Alvear de Lencina, Mr M. Iri-goyen and family, Dr Luro and family, Don Jose Luro, Mr Sansinena, Mr Sixto Quesada, Dr Ledesma, and Misses Ledesma's, Don Francisco Madero and family, Revd. Canon Terrero, Mr Ferrero, Dr Gandolfo, Mr Magan, Mr and Mrs Dillon, Mrs L. Gonzalez and family, Mr and Mrs Viale and family, Mr and Mrs Frederick and family, Madama Forges and family, Dr Romulo Anadey, Mr and Mrs Hilero and family, Mr Arturo Castaño, Mr and Mrs Sauze, Dr Vazquez Sotero, Dr Smith and family, Mr Trelles, Mr Villate, Mr Rodriguez Orey, Mr and Miss Ramello, Mr Viedma and family, Dr Carlos Rossetti, Mr J. F. Gahan, Mr Sumner, Madame Rivera, Mrs Olivera, Mr Mendes, Mr and Mrs Chas, Mrs Meeks and Miss Meeks, Mr and Mrs Jordan, Mr Gainza, Mr Warnholtz, Mr Debary, Mr Salvares, Mr Aldao, Mr Basabibasso, Dr Webster, Mr B. Grant et al.

As a matter of course, every room in the Bristol is taken, and we hear it is the same story in The Grand, The Progress, The Cano, The Central, and the Royal; and such is the squeeze that Mr. Cluny had to take quarters in St. James' Bay and others down in the wooden rooms on the Rambla; but to-day several families go back, as the weather for the last few days has been very cold, and only the most robust and inveterate bathers have dared to go into the roaring waves; the wind also has been very high and the sand and dust so inconvenient that the ladies have kept to their rooms, the Rambla is almost deserted, and the gentlemen all gathered in the roulette saloon, where we stood for an hour or so watching the game and the players. Thersult of our study is the settled conviction that it is the greatest game for losing that has as yet been invented. Some few English gentlemen and Germans sat round the tables and played, but for small

amounts. One friend and subscriber who had just made a haul of \$45 was about to place it on a number when he suggested it would be far better for him to put it in his pocket, and go down and join his wife on the Rambla; he accepted my advice on one condition: that he should remain to see whether the number he was about to give him a free subscription to the Standard for life to compensate him for his loss in taking my advice. The game began, and there were very large amounts on the table and some excitement. The bank won, and our friend was well pleased that he took our advice, and at once left for the Rambla. Ladies are not allowed into the Roulette room. There are only four tables, but on last Sunday all day long the room was crowded, and had there been ten tables there were players for all.

Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Daireaux's afternoon tea party on the cliffs above the Perla was one of the fashionable events of the week. Some ladies went on horseback, others in breaks and others in pony chaises, the cliffs are very high about there and the breakers come in with a roar. We regret to say that both Mrs. Daireaux and Mrs. Norton, who organized the party, in trying to climb the cliff slipped, tumbled, and would have fallen into the sea but for Miss Daireaux and Miss Dolly Norton, who caught them as they were falling and dragged them up the cliff, whilst others of the party who had ridden out so far on horseback could not be found. Two men were sent to look for them, as the tide was coming in very fast, and soon they would not be able to double the point. The danger was so extreme, that Mrs. Daireaux nearly fainted, and the wind was so high, increasing in violence every moment, that the ladies on the cliff were nearly all blown away. As for the tea business, it was surrounded with equal difficulties. When at last all the little party were got together it was found that there was no water, and they had to send off to a cottage for a kettle full; when the water was got, then they had no matches; finally, when the fire was lighted, the wind blew it out, and at last one of the coachmen came to the rescue, boiled the kettle and made the tea, and when the party got back to the hotel, they were all done up. The weather during the week has not been for pic-nics.

On Sunday night there was a grand cotillon and champagne supper given by Mr. Aguirre at the Bristol, and the grand salon or ball room was filled with magnificently dressed women. We doubt if in Paris or in London they could show anything better. Mr. Saguer, who died last year, was a very old man, who had many years ago, directed the Cotillon. The sight was most captivating, when at one period all the ladies dancing held little poles with Chinese lanterns, and their partners little Chinese umbrellas, whilst in the centre of the salon, Mr. Saguer stood with a huge Chinese umbrella with little Chinese lamps hanging from each point. The young ladies, most of them in low dresses, with their partners danced round him. It was indeed a fairy scene; the room was crowded and beautifully lighted up with electric light, the orchestra was splendid, and in the middle of the dance some amateur musicians joined in with the bells and the bars. We stood at the end of the room with Lord Mayor Bunge, Mr. Thuburn, Mr. Seebor, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Bruno Quintana, watching the fairy scene, and they all agreed that the sight was matchless, and not to be surpassed either in Brighton, Bray, or Trouville.

In English circles the absence of Dr. MacNally is very much felt, and we all miss his genial countenance beaming with wit and good humour. Yesterday there was a blow-out at the far famed cave or grotto, and an American gentleman present called Dr. MacNally to present himself with his band, and finish his beautiful song, which so enchanted the readers of this paper last week. The name of MacNally echoed through the cave, and at last one tried friend of the absent secretary sat down on a huge rock at the mouth of the cavern, and accompanying himself on the bones, gave us another verse of Dr. MacNally's dear old song:

My Massa gave me holiday,
And said he'd give me more,
I tanked him very kindly
As I roved my heart no more.
"Dearest Mae, you're lublier than the day;
Your eyes are bright, we need no light when de Moon an gone away."

February 16th.

The crowd down here is now so great that the Municipality of the town ought to pass a law prohibiting the overcrowding of rooms, pretty much in the same style as the Municipality of Buenos Aires prohibiting the overcrowding of the tramways. No more than five visitors allowed to a room, sleeping on dining and billiard tables strictly prohibited, temporary shake downs such as cots, sofas, trunks put one up against the other, and all that sort of thing in the halls and patios of the hotel proscribed, and fine and imprisonment against the owners of the restaurants, cafes and bathing boxes who turn their establishments into dormitories. The proper step, however, for the Mar del Plata Municipality is to adopt the fine Mr. Barrow and his railway for bringing down more people than the place can hold. Just imagine; a long train of 20 large sleeping cars packed as full as they could hold with the aristocracy of Buenos Aires, over 200 men, women, children and nurses all told, arrived this morning, and not a room in the whole town for love or money to be had! We suggested to our host, Mr. George Mercer, that he should send up to town for tents or down to Bahia Blanca for recados, either that or turn the grand salon of the Bristol into one vast dormitory for ladies. Last night a very heavy train went up to Buenos Aires packed to overflowing; we have all their names down on our list, yet they never will be missed; and the dining hall of the Bristol, the grandest and largest in this Republic, is crowded as ever, every table full, and the numerous grass widows are annexed to friends' tables during their husbands' absence; and the crush in Mar del Plata is such that it is not restricted to the Hotel; you find it in the bathing boxes and even in the very waves that beat upon the shore, bathing dresses have run short, and an English gentleman was called out of the briny deep by one of the new policemen to give up his bathing attire, which was claimed by another.

The first man we met on the Rambla this morning was our old friend Don Ernesto Tornquist, who looks completely rejuvenated since his trip to Europe; he has a beautiful Chalet of his own down here, but he comes to the Bristol to have a chat. He assured us that it was all about

his smoking a cigar on the top of the great pyramid; he went into the pyramid but did not go up it, like our friend Don A. Lumb, and he cautions all his friends against the adventure, which he says is worse than our trip with Don Domingo Chichero to the top of Vesuvius.

Last night all Mar del Plata was fairly turned inside out by a telegram received from Chili and Buenos Aires by Dr. Canale, announcing the glorious news that peace had been signed with Chili. One would really have supposed that war had been actually going on between the two countries, such was the demonstration of joy on the terrace of the Bristol. When the news arrived it was about 10 o'clock p. m. and many were still at dinner, the grand salon was still lighted up, ladies were entering, and dancing about to begin. When the glorious news spread through the fashionable and jewelled crowd the orchestra struck up "Oid Mortales;" the ladies joined hands and danced a Pas de Quatre amongst themselves round and round the room, whilst at the Grand Hotel there was double excitement owing to that very night the English residents of that hotel having given a splendid ball to their Argentine friends. The ball was opened by Mr. Still and the charming Miss Beatrice Thuburn, and in a full whirl waltzing round the beautiful salon at the Grand Hotel the crowd was so great that it was like at the Olimpallas there was hardly room to move, whilst outside in the patios people danced among the flowers. Joy beamed in every face. Mr. John Murphy, the veteran estanciero, sat at the head of the room and was so delighted at the news that we thought he was going to dance a Pas de Quatre. Even at the roulette tables there was increased excitement, mark 35 for peace, and every one who stakes on that number wins 35 times over. We walked the terrace with Mr. Lexica, Mr. Gandra, Mr. Thuburn, Mr. Cobo and "quien sabe" how many others, discussing the news till midnight.

But I forgot to send you an account of the beautiful afternoon tea-picnic at the grotto. We all sat on the rocks, the cliff was coming in fast, and the roar of the waves as they broke on these high boulders and shot up the foam glistening in the rays of a gorgeous setting sun, added beauty to the picture and enchantment to the scene. Many of the party had never visited the cave before and were astonished at the high greatness of the massive rocks. On every rock projecting from the cliff are inscribed the names of visitors, a sort of vainglorious custom by no means limited to Mar del Plata. We remember at Poulaphuca in Ireland and at Glendalough seeing just as many names. The old rocking stone at Tandil is a sort of Kidd's Guin. Facing the entrance of the cave is cut on the living rock the following inscription:

Gruta Andres Egua
Descubierta por el mismo
Año 1884.

and on another massive rock in tablet form:

Mar del Plata
Fué fundado por
Patricio Peralta Ramos
Año 1874

Nacido en Kilkenny, Irlanda, 1824.
Around the rock are beautiful names of hundreds of our subscribers. Mr. Edward Healy, the Bolsa King, with the names of all his children is cut on the stone, which stood as it stands to-day when Thales, Solon, Pythagoras and Plato were going to school at Heliopolis. "How old are these rocks?" asked an English lady as she tapped the monolith with her sunshade. "Madame" replied Dr. Canale, "that rock upon which Mr. Healy and his children's names are cut was precisely in the same position when Moses was picked up from the bullrushes and Alexander shot, marbles with Aristotle in the streets of Stagira. Pick but the smallest grain of sand at your feet, Madame, replied the Argentine Stagirite, fling it into the waves beating upon that rock upon which you sit, that infinitesimal particle of sand is as man compared with nature. Go into that cave Madame and call out its Genius and ask him to answer your question. As old as those rocks around you is the spirit of that cave." A young English lady skipped from rock to rock jotting down the names. It reminded us of visiting an old cemetery where people took down the names on the various tombstones. These rocks are also pic-nic tombstones of vanished hours of love and joy and amusement: Juana Baudrix, Julia Carril de Viale, Lola Urquiza de Saenz Valiente, Margaret B. de Norton, Beatrice Thuburn, M. A. Kehoe, J. Anchorena, Guillermo Cranwell, D. R. de Achaval, John Murphy, M. G. M., P. Parido and five hundred others: but the waves are fast obliterating the names, and another year and they will be all wiped out.

Yours
Syntax.

SPORT IN PARAGUAY.

It is curious that so few English sportsmen find their way to Paraguay, considering the facilities for travel and the class of sport to be obtained. The scenery, too, is well worth seeing. Particularly on the rivers, where the graceful palms, the feathery bamboo and drooping willow, casting their reflections into silvery lagoons, all blend in exquisite harmony, to charm the eye. The only thing that disturbs our philosophical contemplation of all this beauty is the busy hum and equally energetic action of the ubiquitous mosquito, who during the summer months resents in a very practical way the presence of any sacrilegious intruder in his domains. In the higher grounds in the interior this pest is not so troublesome.

During the month of September, 1895, the writer had a week's shooting in the country north of the New Australia colony which will give an idea of the sport to be had, although the shooting was only incidental, a search for stray cattle being the primary object of our expedition. My companions were W. Thomas, W. Gorman and young Perez Pogson. The boy, who looked after the pack-horse and our provisions, etc., starting from Las Mercedes, our headquarters, lay almost due North past the old estancia. The Estancia Guazu has a romantic and melancholy history. The former owner, Varela, was a man of great wealth and influence. In the days of the tyrant Lopez, this was enough to ensure his fate.

So he was accused of conspiracy with a view to obtaining the presidency for himself and barbarously murdered without any trial. His treasure, however

was securely hidden away, presumably buried in the ground, and has to this day resisted every effort to discover it. Occasionally people who have a belief in the inspiration of dreams, put their faith to the test, and disfigure the face of nature by robbing up the soil in one place or another. But evidently dreams in Paraguay are not to be relied on, for so far the treasure has yet to be unearthed. On our way we passed the site of Varela's old house. All that remains now is a few wooden posts and the orange grove, which has been surrounded by other quick growing forest trees, and the whole after the lapse of thirty odd years forms a little "monite." We halted here to refresh the inner man and lay in a stock of golden oranges, for our way now led away into primeval solitudes. As we rode along the rich, glowing colours of the tropics were bathed in sunshine. Many coloured butter-flies flitted lazily from flower to flower. Gay plumaged birds, from the gorgeous macaw to the tiny humming bird, chirruped gaily as they fluttered from tree to tree. The sharp, mechanical tapping of the red-crested wood-pecker, as he searched for his prey, could be heard in the forest. The clear, ringing, metallic piping of the cicada resounded through the woods. From the top of a small ridge near Varela's old house, a scene of singular beauty presented itself. The sluggish serpentine course of the Leste Arroyo, winding in and out between the montes. The clumps of wood dotted the soft undulating landscape, for all the world like little islands in a sea of verdure, giving the impression of a world in the second stage after the deluge. This alternation of "monte" and "campo" is one of the charming characteristics of Paraguay; crossing the Arroyo, we skirted the Laguna Negra and passing through an old picada, arrived at the borders of the Laguna Grande; we then traversed a narrow belt of camps between the lagoon and the Great Monte. In an attempt to find a pass leading to the East, we were foiled. We here got a sight of some animal amongst the long grass in front. Dismounting, I carefully stalked him until within range. It proved to be a huge red wolf, hunting rats upon his own account. It was a most interesting sight, as wholly unconscious of my presence, he took long bounds in pursuit of the little rodents. He seemed to be enjoying the sport thoroughly and yelped with excitement. Every line of his body was a picture of grace. The long, black, mane, standing erect, had a very fine effect and gave him rather a majestic appearance. While I rather hesitated as to whether we must shoot or not, the animal was caught by a rat and lay down to devour it at his leisure. I could just see the white tip of his tail wagging with apparent satisfaction above the long grass.

When he got up he must have winded me, for he made off; at the crack of the rifle he rolled over, snapping and growling fearfully. The quick shot was rather cool and almost out of one of the fore-legs, just beneath the body. When he saw me coming he scampered off on three legs as fast as possible. A running shot missed, but the next turned him over. The red wolf of Paraguay is rather a fine looking animal. That night from our camp we heard a jaguar roaring near by, but did not get a sight of him. The next day we proceeded to the North end of the lagoon. Finding a suitable spot we decided to camp. Just as we had tethered out our horses, we observed two peccaries crossing the camps towards the lagoon. After a short stalk I managed to bag the two in succession with a quick right and left. The following morning a fine red deer passed along the coast of the lagoon in front of our camp, travelling Northwards. By a sharp run, taking advantage of the undulating ground, I succeeded in heading him off. But instead of keeping on his way he seemed to have observed the horses, and curiosity led him towards the camp. I took rather a long shot, but probably the run had shaken my nerves, for the result was a clean miss. The second barrel was more successful, and the foreleg was cut off at the shoulder. He then made off on three legs and W. Thomas galloped after him to head him off. He only went a short distance, and then stopped and faced me. Another shot bagged him. That night we had a veritable hunters' camp. Loins of venison and legs of pork were roasting all around the fire. There are five varieties of deer in Paraguay, three of which keep to the woods, and two frequent the open camps. The following day I got a glimpse of one of the red "monte" deer, and a quick shot sent a bullet through his heart. I also shot an ant-bear on this occasion. There were many signs of tapir about, but as all the game obtained was in the way of casual shots, we had no time to pursue their tracks. On our return journey we managed to take a shorter route by riding through a tropical forest for about a league—no easy matter on horseback at any time.

Alex. K. McDonald.

THE FUNERAL OF OLIVERA.

February 11th.
Twenty six of Mirás, best coaches and more than a hundred relations friends and acquaintances of the late and deeply lamented Don Agustin Olivera, accompanied his remains yesterday to the Recoleta Cemetery, where his quiet and undisturbed repose was assured. After the funeral service two of the leading members of the Sociedad Tipografica in plain but eloquent words, paid deserving tribute to the memory of the deceased, whose body was deposited in the family niches. J. M. Olivera entered the *Diario* more than fourteen years ago as a compositor on the first day of our great evening colleague was founded. By his industry and intelligence he rose to an excellent position there. He was foreman-printer, and any one knows what that means on an evening paper, where bright work and smartness are indispensable. He always had a good word for everyone, did not possess a single enemy and never missed a day's work during the whole time he was on the *Diario*. His loss is indeed irreparable and we beg again to offer our heart-felt condolences not only to the bereaved family but also to our esteemed colleague Mr. Manuel Lainez. Such workmen as Agustin Olivera, even in a city so advanced in newspaper matters and printing as Buenos Aires, are rare enough. We have spoken with several of the *Diario*'s staff and can safely say that all from Mr. Lainez downwards looked upon Agustin Olivera as a sincere friend, and always treated him as such.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

To judge by the general tenor of advices from the rural districts, of reports in the newspapers, and gossip in the market at large, there is a tendency to mar the Argentine wheat crop and stimulate a rise in prices. We have read on reported occasions that this crop will fall short of the last one some authorities announce an all round loss of 80%, and in one instance we have seen 50% of the Santa Fé wheat yield wiped out with a stroke of the pen.

For the last two months we have been endeavoring to find out the merits of these constant reports and only the other day we removed a deal of the glamour hanging round them by publishing the figures and the remarks with which we were favored by the managers of the several railways that run through the grain districts. It might be argued that those figures are not complete, since they do not include Entre Rios nor the figures of the Santa Fé Provincial railways; meantime, they are approximately enough to form an opinion as to the prospects of the yield of the present harvest, the subject of so much controversy.

In setting up the interesting figures which we published last week we see that the railway companies at foot transported during 1895 the following quantities of cereals:—

Railway.	Wheat.	Maize.	Linseed.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cent. Arg.	383,800	308,000	38,500
Great Southern ..	136,000	107,000	—
R. A. Rosario	180,500	57,000	62,000
Western	220,000	457,000	—
Pat. & S.	125,000	44,000	20,000
Cor. & Rosario ..	124,000	—	—
Pacific	40,500	108,000	8,000
Oeste Sta. Fé	157,500	8,000	2,000
	1,831,000	1,061,500	145,500

It is well to bear in mind that the managers of the above railways, who have the benefit of information from all the stations on their lines and know the agricultural situation better than any other authorities, point to increase this year in some instances but not one fore-shadow any decrease. In other words the present wheat crop will certainly be as large as the last one, and much better in quality in the province of Buenos Aires. That a large fraction of the crop has been lost in the centre of Santa Fé, through inclement weather, is no doubt true, but that loss is counterbalanced by the excellent yield in the wheat belt of the south. The yield of the wheat crop of 1896 will be quite as large as that of 1895; we may add that the quality of the grain is superior and that the value of same ought to be much greater. The situation of the market is very favorable to the farmer. This time last year, with gold at 250% premium and a rising tendency, wheat for export was quoted at \$6 1/2, per 100 kilos in this market. The day with gold over \$6 1/2, price lower and a falling tendency, we see wheat selling in the Once at \$8 and higher per 100 kilos; there is a gain of 10% in the currency and of 80% in the price. The situation could not be more satisfactory when compared with 1895.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent)

January 16th.
And, as the old fashioned books used to say—"with strictures." One is sorry there should be occasion for strictures or for a single dissonant note amidst the chorus of praises of Mr. Chamberlain and of Mr. Arthur Balfour's monody at Manchester, indirectly exalting the greatness of Lord Salisbury while apologetically his failure. Even the good Radical solicitor Sir Henry Fowler, ex-Secretary for India, ranges himself at public meetings alongside the Tory under-Secretary, Mr. Curzon, and deprecates party differences at this moment when Britain, goaded by her jealous riva and hampered by the lawless acts of her own sons in the Transvaal, is forced into a warlike and defiant attitude. But party differences are fundamental, and should not be laid aside because our dockyards are busy and flying squadrons and a huge channel fleet are assembled at Spithead. It should be known and should be said, and it is said, that Lord Salisbury ought to resign his post of Foreign Secretary. It is impossible to imagine a greater mess than he has made of our foreign relations in less than six months. People talk with some show of reason of "lets from the blue." But to an active, quick-sighted and well served minister there are no such things as bolts from the blue. Lord Salisbury for a statesman is by no means old. But he is a little unweildy and likes his after-dinner comforts. He is prone to think that if his despatches come and go regularly and the departments work easily, all will be well. His preparation is his mind is not of a modern cast. For lack of sympathy and intuition he cares for nothing and sees nothing out of the ordinary routine of diplomacy. He has been either badly served by his agents abroad or has set aside their warnings. One can scarcely credit that it is little over two months ago when the Marques of Salisbury, the idol of the seamster side of the English mind, spoke from the banquetting table at Guildhall as the arbiter of European politics. Yesterday his nephew, Mr. Arthur James Balfour, had to confess that the boasted concert of Europe on the Armenian question Lord Salisbury was supposed to conduct was a deception. The Olney despatch from the United States was laid aside, even by some of his political adversaries as a masterpiece of foreign office clearness of statement. In some respects it was, but the New York *Sun* is only too right in characterising it as "provocative" and a blunder. We must conclude that the Jameson raid, or as our jingo poet laureate calls it, "Jameson's Ride," caught Lord Salisbury napping, though he was supported by a galaxy of rank and titled Company. We still hope that the Prime Minister was only napping and in defiance to what "our fellows" might be doing in South Africa. In any case it was the middle-class, business promptitude of Mr. Chamberlain which saved him and the country from indelible disgrace. Then came the German Emperor's message to Mr. Kruger and Lord Salisbury is credited with at least having his eyes opened. We trust it may be so, but few can feel any longer a thorough confidence in his guidance of the

affairs of the State. The first thing that occurred after the departure of the French mail nearly a week ago, was the publication by the *Westminster Gazette* only of a summary of what had transpired at the Cabinet Council, the proceedings at which were to have been held secret. The *Westminster* seems to have been well informed nevertheless. The Cabinet, scared by the fantastic attitude of the Emperor, and the usual shuffling of the German jingoes—all probations from the same way—made a complete change of policy, and specially of Lord Salisbury's policy, because he is known to have favoured a German alliance and indeed any alliance rather than with middle-class Republics. As for Russia, he had confessed long since that his opinions were changing, but although he had given up the too old Beaconsfield delusion in regard to our Eastern policy, he had never seconded Lord Rosebery's advances towards a better understanding with Russia. We are now presumed to be leaning in the direction of an *entente* with France and Russia. The arrangement of the frontier question in Siam with France leads a certain air of probability to this view, but as a matter of fact the negotiations on this subject had been going on smoothly between ourselves and our neighbours for some time previously.

Between us and France is the eternal Egyptian question, and as for Russia, her immediate interests are in the far East, as well as in the near East, where her friendship must be purchased with substantial concessions. Altogether it is premature to talk of an Anglo-Franco-Russian Alliance. Besides, the German Emperor is known to acknowledge his over-hastiness in his message of congratulation to President Kruger. The official German papers are anxious to assure us and their own countrymen that in the correspondence which has passed between the Emperor and the Queen, there is on his side nothing approaching to an apology. No one wishes to ever allude to apologies. If the Emperor sees the impolicy of his high Tories and the Court in England. Of course we must expect the Prince of Wales, whose French leanings are well known. Besides, there is no personal affection between the Prince and his Imperial nephew. The Emperor's message has produced in Germany very similar results to those occurring in the messages of President Cleveland's hostile crisis in Germany, but her business men having large interests here are complaining bitterly. German commercial travellers in England come back from our provincial towns empty-handed. German clerks, so many of whom had become part of our community, are not easy in their positions, although we can be proud to say the Germans in respectable society are treated with as much regard as ever. In my last letter, written amid the excitement of the Jameson business, I forgot to state that the accounts of attacks at the East end upon German Clubs and shops, and of insults to individuals, which were transmitted to some German papers by their London correspondents were gross falsehoods. The worst thing that happened was the exhibition in the window of a strand cookshop of a lean half-plucked fowl with a paper frill round its neck and with the inscription "The German Eagle." The vulgar fellow who committed this indecency was soon made to take the thing away by the police. Not for political reasons, as it was beneath notice in this respect, but because a silly crowd congregated round the shop and obstructed the traffic in the street. In the music halls in London, and no doubt it is the same in Hamburg and Berlin, the jingo songs are interlarded with fine national sentiments and international insults. On our side the new poet laureate Alfred Austin set the example; and did not Arthur James Balfour narrowly escape singing "By Jingo if we do" when at Manchester he remarked us that "never was the Empire stronger as a fighting machine." One of the most laughable incidents of the day is the trouble all teutonic and semi-teutonic nations are taking to claim relationship with the "dirty Boers." "They are our Germanic kinsmen," say the Berliners. "They are huguenots," say the French, "if they are not Franks, and General Joubert is descended from an old huguenot family." Whilst the English are so proud of being thrashed by the Boers that they appeal to the latest phonetic philology to prove that they are Dutchmen speaking with a slight Celtic accent—aye, pure Dutchmen, from Beachy head to the Lothians, as one authority iterates. "I'm a Dutchman indeed if I am," says the Irishman, "but every Boer bullet, as Patrick O'Brien says, allows us to show our teeth. Mr. Davitt, who has just arrived in Dublin from California, says there are 600,000 Irishmen in the States waiting for the bugle call to fight against England. Unfortunately England and America are at this instant like two sucking doves. "There will be no war," I heard an American gentleman say a night or two ago. "One's afraid, and the other doesn't want." Which of them it is that is "afraid" he did not state, but we can take up for that. Meanwhile, President Cleveland has asked this Government to look after American citizens who with the rest of Jameson's troopers are prisoners in Pretoria. Mr. Chamberlain has promised they shall be looked after as Englishmen. And what with the assistance we are getting from our more inventive Transatlantic friends in tugging us out of Venezuela and some prudent concession to the new and soon to be improved Monroe doctrine, one hopes that the American gentleman is right in his prognostications. We are getting so accustomed to bolts from the blue. I observed that this morning, when amidst a general firmness on the stock exchange, the *Chronicle* published a telegram via Lima and New York, stating that the Chilean troops were moving towards the Cordillera, and that there was an understanding between the republics of Chile and Brazil—Argentines went up one—and so did Chilean and Brazilian securities. If you want to "bear" the market you had better wire the advent of a Messiah and of universal peace and brotherhood. Everything goes by contraries at present.

January 17th.

In our present humour it is an effort to think of anything but politics. Indeed there is little else to speak about. One can say that the notorious Jane Cakelbread has found a friend in Lady Henry Somerset, and instead of being a common ineb-

riate for which she has suffered endless imprisonment, it appears that Jane is a poor lunatic whom a mere drop of alcohol maddens. She, like the boy Gamble, who is supposed to have murdered one child in Islington and has attempted to murder another, has been detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. The only other common topic is Kitty Loftus, who put up her little back because she was required to play the part of a girl in "Robinson Crusoe," when, as she says, she engaged to play a boy's part. The manager applied for an injunction which he got, and Kitty—Mrs. McCarthy—had to pay the costs. The report of the trial is amusing.

You will have seen a great deal about the photographic discovery made by Professor Röntgen of Wurzburg. We have not yet got an intelligible account of it, and it seems to differ only in degree from a similar discovery made two years ago by Professor Philip Lenard, a young Hungarian, now at the University of Stuttgart, who in 1894, succeeded in photographing cathode and other objects inside a box, that is to say in the dark, by means of electrical invisible rays. What Röntgen has discovered is that the light of one of Crooke's high vacuum tubes will penetrate a wooden or card-board box sufficiently to act upon a photographic plate inside it. The luminous rays from a Crooke's tube behave like the invisible rays of the cathode, and penetrate wood, paper, flesh, etc. They do not penetrate metal or bone. So that if a woman were photographed by this process she would appear as a skeleton with whatever jewelry she might be wearing. Röntgen took a silhouette of his own hand which showed only the bones and the rings on the fingers. He calls the rays from the Crooke's tube X rays, because their properties are not yet known. The discovery has set all photographers working out experiments, and may ultimately prove of great value. At present we know little about it. We had been told before that certain waves of ether were not refracted in water, glass, prisms, etc., and that they passed through objects opaque to ordinary light. Surgeons will be able to see a calculus and certainly a bullet in a man's body. Snap shots in the future might become very awkward and even ethically revolutionizing if waves of ether were discovered that penetrated cloth, silk, cotton and woolen goods, but not other substances, neither bone, nor metal, of such is the kingdom of science.

I dare say you think we have a lot to write about. Were you to see our telegrams from the Transvaal you would know better. This is the 16th or 17th day since Jameson's defeat, and we do not yet know how many men he had with him or the exact number of the killed and wounded. Early accounts were all wrong. The number of killed appears to be only 19. *Truth* puts the number of Jameson's men at 800. The lightest estimate I had seen was 700 and to-night a telegram says 480. *Truth* thinks that after all the Boers must be very bad shots. Standing 2,000 of them behind rocks and trees, for six hours they fired into our fellows in the open, *Truth* calculates that their kills were only two in an hour and one kill to 60,000 shots.

The jingo strain in the Tory Government which has lately been so wholesomely cowed, has begun to show itself again. Amongst footballers and music-hallers, turfites and the Rhodes gang in London society expects it and passes it over without notice, although when Mr. Rhodes arrives here in a few days we may expect a general break-out of jingoism in the Unionist or rather the Tory papers. If Lord Salisbury, in addition to his other virtues, is going to turn out a swaggerer, we are going to have a trouble. Even mild Mr. Balfour's speech while praising Mr. Chamberlain and faintly reproving Jameson's folly, has giving offence both on the continent and to that great personage Mr. Bloklant, the Representative in Europe of the Transvaal.

Mr. Balfour's characterisation of the Boer Government as "artificial and inequitable," said in the language of Jameson and his officers for "sordid motives" have been equally offensive to Mr. Bloklant and if it be true as reported that the Transvaal Government have documentary evidence in their possession—that the Rhodes gang had been long hatching a conspiracy to seize Johannesburg to restore the financial condition of the Chartered Company. As Mr. Labouchere in this week's *Truth* flatly accuses the Duke of Fife and the London gang of knowing all about it, either Mr. Balfour must be very innocent or very injudicious, or he is the mere mouth-piece of his swaggering uncle who, like Mr. Cecil Rhodes, to use his own words, intends "to face the music." Certain timid but critical references to the action of Mr. Chamberlain and of Sir Hercules Robinson in little Tory papers may confirm the suspicion that the aristocratic gang of gold-buffers, and perhaps a military and naval clique, are egging Lord Salisbury towards a dangerous policy, and one that will at least cancel the good effect of the Government's action since Jameson's raid, which President Kruger called "shameful." We shall see when Rhodes arrives. He says when we know all we shall alter our opinions.

A German professor, as you will know, has been writing a history, and in his scathing delineation of the character of Caligula he gives a portrait of the present German Emperor. "Der junge mann" may not be so bad as he is painted, but he certainly does not get on well with his own relatives. As *Truth* informs us, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia are passing the winter at Naples in consequence of the differences that have arisen between the Emperor William and his brother-in-law Prince Frederick Leopold (the brother of the Duchess of Connaught) who is believed to be by far the richest member of the Hohenzollern family. The offence of the Princess Leopold was skimming off by the Potsdam authorities, and getting in consequence a sousing, besides being nearly drowned. The Emperor by telegram sent a furious reprimand which Prince Leopold so strongly resented in a subsequent interview with his sovereign that he was there and then put under arrest in his house at Gladbach and guarded by sentries for some days. Since then the Empress intimated that she was coming

to see her sister. The Princess Leopold sent a message to say she was not well enough to receive visitors. The Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold are now preparing to visit Egypt and will pass the summer in Italy.

January 18th.
The *Speaker* is an excellent paper, and moderate in its views. A Home Ruler without rowdiness, an advanced Liberal without fads. Its modernised Gladstonism infects it with a desire to support Lord Salisbury. It is Scotch without narrow and superstitious animosities. In a mild way it condemns Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, and rates Mr. Balfour for his ignorance even of the history of the Munroe doctrine. It represents a Liberalism which is jealously respectful of the greatness of the United Kingdom, but distrustful of an "Imperialism" which bears a trace of vulgar chauvinism. It may be believed to be honest when it condemns Lord Salisbury's "treachery" firstly to Germany in the surrender of Heligoland and subsequently to France, in Tunis, Madagascar and now in Siam, when our prime minister poses at home as an uncompromising upholder of British rights and traditions, and of the expansion of the Empire. The *Speaker* thinks that the German Emperor hailed the advent of Lord Salisbury to power as the certain forerunner of the overthrow of this country in the Triple alliance. There were many politicians here who held the same views. The anger of the German Emperor at his disappointment has been disclosed in his late message to President Kruger. Now what does all this mean? It means what we all knew, that, granted Lord Salisbury is not as leonine a statesman as he is represented by the sibilant among his supporters, he has not even the power to carry out his private views in a cabinet hopelessly divided, and which contains him and the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. This gentleman as he walks to the council chamber has to uncover to acknowledge the cries of "bravo!" uttered by men in the street. He has the late years unprecedented honour in London of receiving the ovations of the public when seated with his family in his "box" at the theatre. He is called the "hero of the hour." The Prince of Wales spends a long hour with him at the Colonial office. The Queen sends for him to Osborne. The *Speaker* says all these honours have been "cheaply purchased." That is to say, Mr. Chamberlain has done nothing more than any man of business would have done under similar circumstances; and "quite" a man of business, there is no knowing what he may not do when the question is the commercial interests of the Chartered Company and not the mere setting aside of Foreign Office and departmental traditions. The *Speaker* does not say this; but the real truth is, when the affairs of nations are transacted by Imperial and Presidential messages, and not by the old plodding of diplomacy and the dilettante indifference of a hygienic school of politicians, who is the man, in or out of the Cabinet, who is able to take a bird's eye view of the world as it exists and of its rapid changes, and is prepared to cleanse and reform our policy and traditions and not merely givings by bayonets and swagger with flying squadrons? Some say Chamberlain is that man. As one looks at the splendid portraits of him in the illustrated papers and at the oval in his private holo, and at his physiognomical and phenological traits, one doubts it. And yet at this moment Mr. Gould's caricature in the *Westminster*, representing Ridley, Balfour and Haisbury like frightened schoolboys, coming to the Cabinet Council and being told by the Colonial Minister that "I and Lord Salisbury have settled everything," fairly represents the situation.

The difficulties of the Cabinet will commence when Mr. Rhodes arrives and when President Kruger, who has settled the Jameson business by handing over the prisoners to be tried by their own Government, puts forward his claim in March next, when it looks as if the Transvaal Republic will demand to be released from the suzerainty of Britain. The convention of 1894 was Mr. Chamberlain's Schomburgk line, from which he may have to recede owing to the military defeat and administrative blunders of the Chartered Company. The company, if its charter is not revoked, will certainly have to surrender its police and military power into the hands of the Imperial Government and will have to reform its own mining laws. Otherwise there is no reason to fear that the Chartered Company's affairs, representing nominally £11,000,000, will eventually suffer from recent events if its financial condition is sound at this moment.

In the United States the syndicates have finally given up the loan, which the President has offered to the public, that is to the democracy and small investors, and as far as we know with success. But the opinion here is that no loan will be effective in restraining export of gold so long as greenbacks are released as fast as they are cashed. In spite of Wall street rumours of British squadrons coming to Halifax and U. States ships being ordered South, and of offers to the Cuban insurgents of pecuniary assistance in buying out the Spaniards and rumoured intentions to recognise them as belligerents, financial and commercial affairs in the States are fairly quiet.

The government has, through Mr. Bayard, thanked the British Cabinet for its protection of American citizens in the Transvaal, and general friendlyness between the two countries exists. This is at any moment liable to be disturbed by the march of British Colonial troops to the Venezuelan frontier, by any such outlandish improvement of the Munroe doctrine as is now taking the name of "Hemispheric Sovereignty" in Washington, which would amount to a United States Protectorate of all South American Republics. Surely this would not suit some of them, and cannot, until we hear more about it, be seriously considered. In fact this "going one better in Clevelandism than Cleveland" will scarcely be approved by the President. The clause, which is still only talk in the Senate—in virtue of which the protectorate is supposed to be claimed is this—"The American Government will be the sole arbiter in cases where it thinks the Munroe doctrine has been violated."

Stock market dull and Consols down 4. Bad news from the Belfast engineers. They seem to decline the offer of the masters. The Clyde men will probably accept.

Latest estimate of Jameson's losses: 65 killed and 45 wounded.

THE FLEET.

FRESH ARMAMENT.

February 13th.
The Argentine manœuvring squadron arrived back from Golfo Nuevo yesterday morning, after going through a great deal of target practice and other exercises, which have proved of decided advantage to both officers and crews. As may be imagined the arrival of the Argentine Flying Squadron, in spite of orders from the Estado Mayor with stringent instructions to continue manœuvres in the South Atlantic for at least another month, caused nothing short of a sensation in the Navy Office. Just imagine the ridicule, if Colonel Manuel Garcia, Chief of the Staff, had left this week to inspect the fleet as he intended and arrived at New Bay to find it gone?

In the Government House the disregard of the Chief of the Squadron for orders received has produced a most deplorable impression. The National transport Villarrino was under commission to take down coal and provisions; the fast torpedo steamer Espora had fires up to take down the popular Chief of the Staff—when—lo! on a pretext of fever on board the Nueve de Julio the whole fleet turns back and anchored yesterday in the Outer Roads! Imagine the impression caused in head-quarters.

When the news of the unexpected arrival of the fleet first spread it was argued that they had run short of provisions. Then it leaked out that the last fever of typical form, had broken out on board the cruiser 9 de Julio and that thirty men were laid low. The contagion began with an unfortunate Cadet of the Naval School who was carried off in a few hours; then the sickness attacked the seamen. But it is argued with reason in the Estado Mayor that this was not sufficient reason to disobey orders and bring back the fleet. The breach of instructions is considered a matter of the greatest gravity and we shall hear more of this to-day.

Meantime, orders have been given to the Sanitary Department to land all the sick and thoroughly disinfect the 9 de Julio. This done, the fleet will immediately steam back to the South Atlantic, but under whose command is not yet known. The whole affair has produced a most unpleasant sensation in naval quarters. We trust that Colonel Garcia will give orders to remove all the Cadets of the Naval School from the infected vessel.

Amongst other news of the Flying Squadron whilst in New Bay we note that several accidents occurred during the manœuvres.

A sailor belonging to one of the men-of-war was blown to bits by a shell exploding in his hands. The wonder is that these terrible accidents are not of more frequent occurrence, as some of the crew see a shell perhaps once in a lifetime. A steam launch with two sailors went down like a stone outside Golfo Nuevo. The cause of the accident is not known.

The Argentine Government has decided to purchase a French larger and more powerful than the Garibaldi. Government has received proposals from a German firm which binds itself to construct two ironclads of 8,000 tons each and finish them within twelve months after the signing of the contract. A battery of mortars and a number of large guns for coast defence will shortly arrive here. A German engineer has offered the Argentine Government to make the River Plate perfectly impregnable. One of the items of defence would be to light the whole river with electric light; in this way steamers could navigate at night the same as in broad daylight.

Telegrams from Newcastle-on-Tyne state that the firm of Armstrong will launch the cruiser Zenteno for the Chilean Government early next month. The Zenteno is a cruiser superior to the 9 de Julio in every way, but inferior to the Buenos Aires. The Esmeralda, also being built for the Chileans, will be launched within the next three months. The Chilean cruiser Congreso is fast nearing completion.

February 14th.
The sailors stricken down with typhoid fever on board the 9 de Julio were landed yesterday afternoon, and taken to the lazaretto at Martin Garcia. Colonel Barilari received orders not to allow any of his crew to land. It is expected that the squadron will be able to leave for New Gulf this afternoon, after receiving the necessary coal and provisions. The 9 de Julio and Patria will probably remain in port for another 48 hours, until properly disinfected; they will then join the rest of the squadron on its way down South.

Commander Barilari has sent a private communication to Colonel Garcia, but the contents of this important document are kept in the greatest reserve. It is useless to try and surmise anything until the return of Colonel Garcia, when the whole state of affairs will be made known. This much we can say: the return of the fleet has created surprise and not a little wonder in all circles. We are inclined to believe that there must be some much stronger reason than mere sickness which led Commander Barilari to suddenly appear in the River Plate with the whole squadron at his back. Why did he not put all the sick men on board the Patria (which could have arrived here in less than 48 hours)? The patients would receive every attention, and the Patria could return and join the fleet in another 48 hours.

The Minister of War is anything but satisfied and he will call those responsible severe account for disobeying orders, because this is in plain words what has been done. The excuse that typhoid fever threatened to decimate the crew is not and could not be a sufficient warrant for the return. Could the vessels have run short of provisions? Commander Barilari evidently acted on the spur of the moment. For the sake of Commander Barilari's good name, his reputation as one of Argentina's prominent naval men, and lastly for the sake of the good name of the Argentine Navy, we firmly believe that Commander Barilari will fully justify his conduct before the proper authorities.

An evening colleague confirms our suspicion about the real reason for the squadron returning from Golfo Nuevo. The reason assigned is:—The provisions gave out. Who is to blame for this scandalous neglect? The Commissariat Department naturally. Is this important branch of that powerful machine the navy so deficient? Are there no capable heads, certain of being able to supply the fleet with the necessary provisions for a cruise the duration of which had previously been fixed?

Either, the provisions supplied were not sufficient to last for the cruise, or Commander Barilari gave his men extra rations. Both suppositions appear to us impossible.

What a bad end to such a fine beginning.....

February 15th.
The full account and interesting perusal of all the hard work gone through by the flying squadron in the cruise to the south mitigates to a certain extent the bad effects caused by its sudden appearance in the outer Roads, without any order from the Navy Office.

The squadron arrived at Port Malyrn on the 14th of January. The cadets were almost immediately ordered to go through no end of infantry drill, fencing and revolver shooting, besides navigating steam launches, boats, etc., under the direct supervision of superior officers. On the following day all the vessels went through a series of evolutions which severely tested both men and machinery. The cadets were again called on for special service by going through the practice of loading the heavy guns, sighting them and then letting them off: all this was done with the most admirable quickness and precision, showing the stuff of which Argentina's future Admirals are made. They were, moreover, specially instructed in manœuvres in rough water, effecting landings in different parts of the sea, and under varying circumstances, appreciating distances by the naked eye and by the use of tellurimeters. All this kind of instruction was kept on with for several days, at the end of which the cadets were given the command of boats and launches.

The men of war were then ordered to launch torpedoes at distances varying from 400 to 800 metres. The vessels were first ordered to go at half speed, and then launch the torpedoes at a target. Every torpedo hit the target.

Target practice at night time was also gone through. The targets were made visible by the electric light thrown on them by the different vessels of the squadron. The cadets then went through a series of signalling at different times during the night. The captain of the 9 de Julio was next day ordered to hold himself in readiness to land the whole of his men and officers at a given signal from the flag-ship. The order was given at 21.15 on the 2nd. All the men were in the boats four minutes after the order was given. Provisions, light guns and ammunition were also landed, and the marines were put through a series of evolutions, followed by excellent shooting at targets placed at distances varying from 250 to 800 metres inland. The forces encamped for the night and returned next day, after 24 hours' rest.

The forces belonging to the 25 de Mayo, Libertad, Almirante Brown and Patria went through the same kind of drill, sham fights, etc., all of which produced most excellent results. All these exercises were witnessed by Commander Barilari and his staff. The squadron will go through the same manœuvres once it reaches Golfo Nuevo again.

February 16th.
On the morning of the 25th of January, the 9 de Julio was ordered to go through a series of torpedo launching at targets placed at distances varying from 450 to 800 metres. This was carried out with great accuracy.

The battalion of naval marines to the number of 400 were landed under command of Lieutenant Colonel Marciano Grieger, and drilled for the space of three hours. The force was divided into two fractions, one had orders to defend a certain part of the coast whilst the other fraction advanced, and after a hard fight managed to dislodge the enemy.

A terrible accident happened that same day shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A young sailor aged 19 came across a loaded shell which he took to be anything but what it was. He picked it up and began to fumble with it. The shell burst and blew his right leg off and three fingers of his right hand, besides severely injuring other parts of the unfortunate young fellow's body. He was immediately placed on a stretcher and taken to the sub-pentagon building, where Dr. Quiroga amputated the leg and three fingers. The accident threw a damp on the spirits of the other men of war.

On the 26th the more advanced cadets were told to determine the latitude and longitude of Port Madyrn, rate the chronometers, and triangulate the coast. These three operations were done quickly and correctly.

The body of Adolfo Raggi, the cadet who died on the 4th of February, was buried next morning. The remains were accompanied by all the officers and the young man's companions. All the vessels kept their flags at half mast until the body was laid in the grave in Port Madyrn cemetery.

The drilling and target practice of the men-of-war ended on the 6th. Next day the fleet was ordered to hold itself in readiness to sail.

The return voyage was begun at 7 a.m. The Azopardo was sighted and spoken on her way down to Puerto Desado with a number of horses on board for the members of the Boundary Commission. The vessels sailed in one line, the distance between each vessel was 400 metres during the day, this being increased to 700 at nightfall.

Punta Mogotes was sighted and passed at 11 a.m. on the 9th. The lighthouse of Punta Medanos was sighted next day. The men-of-war steamed at the rate of 8 knots an hour.

On nearing Banco Chico the squadron passed the North American man-of-war Castine, going through target practice. The fleet fired a salute of 13 guns, which was immediately returned. At 8.30 p.m. on the 12th the squadron cast anchor in the outer Roads.

The shipping trade.
It is an astounding fact that 30 years ago when the trade of this country was not one tenth of what it is to-day there were more vessels and steamers built in the River Plate than now. Some few of our readers may still remember the shipyard of Marshall, where some of the best

little steamers that plied on our rivers were built, giving employment to hundreds of English mechanics. There were also the yards, of Saunders and Kayser and Mr. Kay and Mr. Hardy and some few others, whilst away up in Corrientes and Paraguay, river schooners of admirable construction were launched almost every month and for the Boca and the Riachuelo, in the back-yard of almost every wooden house there were to be seen lighters of every dimension on the stocks. In those days, deny it who can, there was a ship building interest in the Plate; to-day there is none; and if Argentine statesmen were less short sighted they would have cultivated an industry from which they could always have recruited sailors, ship carpenters, mechanics, and marines for their navy, which is now so scarce of hands.

Time flies so fast in the Plate, and change follows change with such rapidity, that there are very many representative men in this market who are unaware that 30 years ago some of the finest steamers plying in our Rivers were built at the arsenal at Asuncion, Paraguay, by the Paraguayan Government; and 40 years ago Mr. Whitehead, an experienced English mechanic who was brought out from England by Carlos Antonio Lopez, the then president of Paraguay, to take charge of the arsenal, had an army of 4,000 Paraguayan mechanics under his command at the noble workshops which are now in ruins. We shall abstain from offering any comment on the causes which have led to the decline and extinction of the once rising ship building trade in these countries, nor should we treat on this subject now, but that a rather interesting shipping review for the year 1895 has been sent to us from London, from the perusal of which we rise with the fixed conviction that the world's trade can not keep pace with the increased tonnage of the European ship-yards.

We gather from this interesting review that there are considerably more steamers running from England and the continent on the North American trade than are necessary for all the goods and emigrants that require transit, and in consequence there have been occasional during the past year of steamers advertised to be sold, which have had to be withdrawn. Notwithstanding this both English and foreign ship yards continue to build steamers of ever increasing size, and there are more steamers now building for this American trade than for any other; and Mr. White of London, who edits this review, is of opinion that the American Government ought to appoint a commission with a view of ascertaining the shipping conditions, to establish a boundary line for such over supply of tonnage.

The total output of the ship-building yards of the United Kingdom during the past year has been just over 1,000,000 tons, of which under 40,000 tons were sailing vessels. This production is about the same as in 1894 although the sailing vessels were only half the quantity produced in that year: of this tonnage about 820,000 tons of steamers were added to the British register. There were removed from the register for losses, for broken up and sold to foreigners about 750,000 tons, of which about 550,000 tons were steamers and 200,000 tons sailing vessels. The result is an increase of over three hundred thousand tons of steamers and a considerable reduction of sailing tonnage. Of steamers built, seven represent over 58,000 tons (including those just named) total over 100,000 tons. It will be seen these vessels represent one third of the increased tonnage. Some of these large steamers have been built for the regular lines, enjoying Government subsidies, which lines have of late years become great competitors to the ordinary tramp steamers. The subsidies whether it is right that lines which have been established by Government subsidies should encroach upon the business of those owners who have, without any subsidy, supplied cheap transit and thus enabled trade to be developed, which would not have been made, if merchants could only have shipped by mail steamers.

The tonnage under construction at the end of each quarter during the past year has been very even. Sailing vessels slightly decreasing each year. It may be interesting to note amongst the contracts placed during the year, individual orders have been given for 42,000, 35,000, 32,000, 21,000 and 15,000 tons which is probably the most attractive evidence of the rapid advance made in shipping. About 50,000 tons of steamers have been contracted for by English and foreign owners to trade out of Chinese ports. Contracts from Japan and China for the increase of their navies are expected to provide considerable work for English ship builders during the present year. German ship building yards are fully occupied, and in consequence, several important orders for German owners have come to British builders. American vessels are reported to be actively employed. Prices of new steamers are firmer, though practically the same as at the commencement of 1895. Steel plates are 5 shillings per ton dearer. Strikes of workmen have been numerous, these strikes were of short duration and all resulted unfavourably to the men. A much more serious interruption of work was the Belfast and Clyde engineers strike which began last October.

A very large number of second hand steamers changed hands during the year; prices have been very low owing to the number of such vessels for sale by owners desirous of replacing them with large tonnage of modern type. During the past two years, about 70 second hand British steamers representing 170,000 gross register have been bought by Japanese owners. Freight throughout the year have been low and disappointing. The importation of grain from India into England has nearly ceased. The drought in Australia greatly restricted the quantity, of cereals, wool, and number of sheep for shipment. China coasting rates were good for a short time, but over supply of tonnage brought them down and the opening of trade on the Chinese coasts, which was anticipated as a favourable result of the late war, has not yet developed. American freights for grain and cotton, have been most disappointing. The River Plate has provided employment for a very large number of steamers for the conveyance of grain and livestock. The shipment in the Plate during the past year have been largely from the low ports, which has enabled heavier draught steamers to enter into this trade. Outward rates from England in almost every direction have been most inadequate. To the East they have improved, but still insufficient with the poor employment homeward. To the River Plate

under 8 shillings coals from Wales was accepted during the first half year, which for such a distance and with slow dispatch in discharging, is little better than ballast.

The unfortunate collapse of a syndicate insuring largely old steamers at low rates, shows that this class of insurance entails great risks on the ordinary conditions of policy; at present freights, steamers cannot afford to pay the high insurance premiums now demanded. Coal is about 9 pence per ton cheaper in Wales, and a shilling per ton less, in the North than twelve months since. The prices at foreign coaling stations are also lower, and although the general trade of England has improved during the past year, unfortunately that improvement has not extended to shipping.

THE CLYDE'S MAILS.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

IMPROVED TONE IN AMERICA.

SENATOR DAVIS'S RESOLUTION.

STIRRING DEFENCE OF ENGLAND.

"BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER."

SCENE IN THE SENATE.

New York, January 22nd.

The marked change for the better in the relations between this country and England which lately became evident has been emphasized and accentuated by the temperate and conciliatory tone of to-day's papers. How long the present calm may last it is impossible to say, but for the moment all looks far more hopeful. Whatever the immediate cause of this "detente" may be, it was first noticed during the late visit of your Special Commissioner to Washington. The good work then begun was largely helped, no doubt, by subsequent events, of which the least was surely not the successful equipment of the Flying Squadron.

A widely circulated Republican organ like the *Tribune* is resolutely hostile to further aggressive action just now. The *Times* to-day hopes earnestly that Lord Salisbury will reply favourably to the request of the Venezuela Commission for information. The *World* says it is hardly to be expected that England will act on the suggestion of the Commission. Fortunately, it thinks all points of international dignity likely to be settled between England and Venezuela without waiting for the result of our investigation.

Rear-Admiral Gherardi made some frank statements last night at a banquet of military and naval officers given at Brevoort House.

The English (said he) are just as stubborn as ourselves and just as proud. We have inherited these traits from them. I can assure you that England will fight, but the last people whom she wishes to fight are ourselves.

He described the Venezuelans as "a race as despicable and ungrateful as ever lived," adding: "These South Americans do not like us. You cannot trust their word." He thought in the event of war the English fleet could bottle up New York, while the Americans would quickly over-run Canada. Concluding, the Admiral expressed an ardent prayer that the United States would imitate England's military activity. The speech caused much discussion.

The belief that Senator Davis's resolution on the Munroe Doctrine will not pass even in the Senate is now growing into certainty, while the sentiment in the House of Representatives is decidedly adverse to its Members of the House's Foreign Affairs Committee have openly expressed their disapproval.

During the debate in the Senate to-day on Senator Davis's resolution regarding the Munroe Doctrine, Mr. Walcott, Republican, delivered a long speech, which was followed with close attention.

Mr. Walcott expressed the opinion that the resolution required careful discussion and investigation before the country committed itself. The so-called Munroe Doctrine was misapplied in the case of pending controversies. Moreover, it was never intended by President Munroe that the United States should insist on Republican forms of government in the American hemisphere or commit the Government to maintain the doctrine outside its own borders, except when the integrity of the country was affected. He considered Mr. Olney's letter to Mr. Bayard as almost incendiary, and Mr. Cleveland's Message glowing with the possibilities of war. The Venezuela Commission was more a menace than a guarantee of peace. When the fact was considered that many political leaders fostered hostility to Great Britain with a view to distract attention from domestic discontent, and that this hostility was intensified by the bitterness of many of Britain's former subjects, it was not surprising that there existed in the breasts of millions of citizens an antagonism to Great Britain so rampant that all judgment was unheeded. Mr. Walcott intimated that Venezuela should be grateful to Great Britain, as British volunteers had fought in all S. American struggles. Without Great Britain's aid Venezuela even now might not be free. The people of South America had shown themselves unfitted for self-government, and this was especially the case as regarded Venezuela. He hoped the boundary line would be rightly found to place the gold mines where English-speaking people would develop them would not be subject to the cupidity of the half-breeds of Venezuela, but be under the protection of the English common law. He regretted that the United States had made it difficult for Britain to accept arbitration, yet he doubted whether war would result, because Great Britain would yield rather than face the horrors of such a war on such a question.

In conclusion Senator Walcott said:—When I read that France, Germany, and Russia are allied against Great Britain, and that the people of the British Isles, in defence of what they deem their rights, are marshalling armies and assembling navies ready and undaunted to face the world in arms, unyielding and unafraid, I thank God I am of that race. Blood is thicker than water, and until a just quarrel divides us, which heaven forbid, may these two great nations of the same speech, lineage, and traditions, stand as brothers shoulder to shoulder, in the interests of humanity, by a union-compelling peace.

The speech was greeted with cheers in the gallery, which were so loud and prolonged that the vice-president was obliged to intervene to check the demonstration.

Mr. Walcott was immediately surrounded and congratulated by the Senators, and also by many members of the House of Representatives who were present to hear the speech.

ROSARIO LETTER.

MR. RIOS V. THE MUNICIPALITY.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ROSARIO, CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE?

C.A.R. BRANCH FROM PILAR TO VILLA ROSARIO.

THE MOON AGAIN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 14th.
Quite a cool proceeding on the part of our Municipality is the decree regulating that tramway service should be done as in Buenos Aires, going up one street, coming down another, and so on. Now, in order to do this, our different tramway companies should come to arrangements or terms for the reciprocal use of the lines, a feat which the Municipality must have taken for granted when it issued the decree, but Mr. Rios has objected, and on perfectly just grounds, that another tramway company should make a junction with his without his permission, even if it be by the Municipality's order. So the case stands, and Mr. Rios is determined to hold his own, and if he wins the day, which he ought to do, having right on his side, it will be at the expense of the usual worry and trouble which attends any question with our public powers.

The action of the Municipality in the case is commented on as arbitrary, but probably our Intendente will see for himself that he is wrong in asserting or entertaining a precedent which is not just.

The new and palatial premises for our Post and Telegraph Office are receiving the finishing touches, and the staff will probably move into them in the first days in March, when some important arrangements are expected to be carried out by Mr. Mazza, who fully appreciates the daily increasing progress under his charge, and omits no opportunity of improving the general service of a department which already owes much to his zealous activity.

The total receipts of the 4th district for the month of January this year show the respectable sum of \$37,055.90, subdivided thus:

Postal service.....\$24,573.39
Overcharges..... 723.02
Telegraph..... 11,455.89

This makes a record for our district, and no mistake.

His Excellency did not come after all—and seems to have postponed his visit to us till "convenient" time, when he may suppose to find the "animos" of Rosarios in general more staid, and in a more appreciative mood, after the follies of Carnival. We trust that our governor's visit may not be a mere promise, because we really want him to spend a few days with us, and to carry back to old Sleepy Hollow the conviction that the provincial capital ought by right and common sense to be this city, which is the second of the Republic by "moribus propriis," and needs no disguise nor borrowed colours to show her present importance and future prospects off.

Advices I have from Cordoba say that the C.A.R. branch line from Pilar to Villa del Rosario has been opened to public service a month since, and that the traffic is daily increasing on it. The branch is 36 kilometres in length, and has been constructed in all its details with the competency and in the workmanlike manner which is a distinguishing feature of the Central Argentine Railway. Mr. C. J. Minton has been the constructing engineer, and great credit is due to him for the work done.

For all that you appear to doubt my prediction of a wet Carnival, I think the queen of the night will aid me this time to acquire the fame of a true prophet. We shall see. Talking of this "luminous" subject I am much obliged to you for helping me to acquire a species of duck doctor's fame, as a "connoisseur" of the "caprichos" of our satellite. Whether she is capricious or not—who can say?—but she is certainly very discreet.

A fair correspondent, taking for granted your flattering assertion, writes me the following, which I will answer when I know who the sender is:

Dear Mr. Leo.—I have read in the STANDARD that you know a lot about the moon, and I should be much obliged if you could tell me if she affects one's nervous temperament, and also our capacities for, loving and if so, which of her phases is most propitious for the expansions of the heart?

(Signed) Incognita.

Leo.

DEATH OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The mails in from England have brought us the following further particulars of the death of this most esteemed gentleman, who had such a wide circle of friends in this country:—

"We regret to announce the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Humphrey Chamberlain, M.L.C.E., from heart disease, on Thursday, the 13th Jan. Mr. Chamberlain leaves behind him a large number of personal friends, both in England and South America, who will greatly sympathise with his relatives in their sad bereavement. Mr. Chamberlain was only about 49 years of age. The deceased, whose education was completed in Germany, was a gentleman of high attainments, and on his return to London was associated with Mr. Walker in the construction of the Metropolitan Railway, in connection with which he rendered professional services of the greatest practical value. Mr. Chamberlain subsequently went to Buenos Ayres to take charge of Messrs. Hoffman's important patent brick works there. Afterwards joining the staff of the Central Uruguay Railway, he

worked that line up from a small beginning to an influential position among South American railways. When the line was eventually handed over by the English company he was appointed general manager and engineer, and ultimately became its local representative in Montevideo, which character he maintained until, owing to bad health, he determined to leave the River Plate for England, and was elected a member of the board of directors. No man was more universally respected both here and on the other side, by all with whom he came into contact during a short but very useful life.

"On Thursday, 9th inst., it was reported to the Gipsyhill police that a gentleman had been seen to reel and fall on West-hill, Sydneyham. He was, at the time, apparently unconscious, and died immediately, death being due, it was thought, to heart disease. Dr. Gandy was passing at the time and pronounced life extinct. The body was then removed to Lewisham mortuary, and was subsequently identified as that of Mr. Humphrey Chamberlain, of 3, Cintra Park, and upon the intelligence becoming known in the district much sympathy was expressed for the relatives. The coroner was communicated with, but no inquest was deemed necessary, as Dr. Randall, of Beckenham, had been deceased's medical adviser for some time. The funeral took place at Elmer's End, on Monday, and was attended by many sorrowing friends, a number of beautiful floral tokens also being sent. The Rev. Dr. F. Smith, formerly of St. John's Church, Auckland-road (Mrs. Chamberlain's father) conducted the service. Messrs Cullen and Sons, of Upper Norwood, and Ankerley, were the undertakers."

IRELAND.

THE LATE PRIMATE.

M. P. AND A PUBLIC FLOGGING.

DAVITT AND JUSTIN MACARTHY.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S ADVICE.

January, 18th/96.
The funeral obsequies of the late Primate of All Ireland were marked yesterday by every demonstration of respect on the part of all classes of the community at Armagh and Cork, Roman Catholics competing with Protestants in generous esteem for Archbishop Gregg. Through the actual interment took place at Corrig in the cathedral burying ground, where his father and so many of his relatives are also laid to rest, the main portion of the Burial Service was said in Armagh Cathedral at an earlier period of the day. Recent precedents be followed, the course taken towards filling up the vacant Primacy will be rather complicated one. To begin with, a bishop—not archbishop—has to be elected for the diocese of Armagh. Then a Primate of All Ireland is elected, usually from among the members of the existing bench, and naturally the senior bishop, the newly-elected bishop immediately exchanging. On this occasion, however, we may witness a variation from precedent. Failing the translation of the Bishop of Down, which would be warmly welcomed, it is almost certain that the learned Provost of Trinity College (Dr. Salmon) will be elected, in which case the Irish bishops will repeat their undertaking of 1886, also to appoint him to the Primacy. Of course, Dr. Salmon's own desires are not yet known.

"An aggressive Briton named Douglas,"—so the *Dublin Evening Herald* announces, has sent the following letter to Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P.:
St. Martin's House, Chester January 11.
Sir,—I always thought that Irish Home Rulers were very unpatriotic, but I never imagined that Ireland could produce two such blackguardly traitors as you two. At this critical time, when England is besieged on all sides with difficulties, you think it right to spend your time in making speeches against the British Empire and applauding the boyish tricks of a foreign sovereign, besides slandering our Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. I have just been reading an account of that meeting in Dublin the other night. All that you and Tim Harrington said was the most idiotic rot that a fool like you ever gave utterance to. For the cheers which you, Pat O'Brien, proposed you ought to be publicly flogged.—I remain yours ever hatefully,
Pat O'Brien, late M.P. for Tipperary.
R. Vaughan Douglas.

Where the following reply has been sent:—
National Club, Dublin, January 13, 1896.
Mr. Pat O'Brien (present M.P. for Kerry) presents his compliments to Mr. R. Vaughan Douglas, and, having seen his letter, so characteristic of British bragadocio and impertinence, begs to acquaint the writer that, if he desires personally to undertake the public flogging he suggests he shall be afforded an opportunity of trying his hand any day he wishes to call at the above address.

We understand there is no truth in the statement that the invitation has been accepted.

The *Irish Catholic*, referring to Mr. Davitt's suggestion to appoint some new men in the Nationalist ranks, or even from outside the Nationalist ranks, as chairman and vice-chairman of the party, says:—"Unless some better plan is proposed, we are cordially ready to support Mr. Davitt. What is wanted is union, and some man or principle which would enable our scattered atoms to close up and re-form against the common enemy. Many sacrifices must be made all round if the movement is to be lifted out of the rut in the present generation. The state of England's foreign relations undoubtedly gives Irishmen a common ground hitherto absent from coming together upon."

In a letter to Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., strongly denies that he ever favoured the idea of an Irish member accepting a salaried post under the British Government. "You know that on that point there was no want of unanimity at all, and that the only point on which there could be said to be any difference of view was the purely technical one of whether the post of Chairman of Committees was a Government appointment or one domestic and peculiar to

the House itself. There never was, and I am convinced that you know it very well, any question of a Nationalist member accepting anything from the British Government. The original suggestion was one which involved opposition to the Government, and it was not entertained by me any more than by yourself. But it was made to me in confidence. After the lapse of several years the incident, distorted and misrepresented, is used in an attempt to traduce me to my own constituents, and you, you of all men, are found ready to countenance the slander. Oh, Justin, Justin! Is this, then, a sample of your ideas about loyalty to colleagues, and unity, and truth? My ideas are different."

Mr. William O'Brien made a striking and significant speech—reminiscent of the stirring days of a decade or so ago—at the annual reunion of natives of Tyrone residing in Glasgow, last night. He said the Irish had examples of how nations won their freedom. The gallant Boers of the Transvaal did not split into sections when the enemy were at their gates. They did not attack one another but they attacked the invaders of their territory, and they thrashed them within an inch of their lives. Let the Irish have no further recrimination as to what was past and gone. There was absolute unanimity amongst all sections of Irishmen as to their policy for the future. They all agreed that the Irish Party should belong to Ireland alone, free and independent of all English parties in every shape. Having done all they could for the British Empire, and being willing to do still, the business of the Irish Party was henceforth to show their teeth and to use every weapon that circumstances placed in their hands to show England that she could have no happiness, no peace, and no real security for the empire until the national demands of Ireland were conceded.

THE TRANSVAAL NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Below we give the National Anthem of the Transvaal Boer Republic. The original was written in the South African Boer dialect by Mr. S. J. du Toit, a highly educated native of South Africa, and it was set to music by Mr. J. S. de Villiers, also of South Africa, both gentlemen being of French Huguenot extraction. Our gifted contributor, Mr. Hermann Rope has turned the words into English; and, on looking over the original and comparing it with Mr. Rope's translation, we are almost inclined to think that the latter is an improvement on the original. But this is just like everything else our friend touches. The Boer Anthem, by being translated, has suffered a sea-change into something strange and wonderful. Here it is:—

Four-coloured flag of our dear land
Wave proudly on'tr Transvaal;
And we be to the traitor's hand,
That tries to make thee fall.
Wave gaily from your giddy height,
In freedom's hold array;
Our enemies we've put to flight,
Now dawn a brighter day.
In stormy times you were our pride,
And we stood by you true;
Now, when the clouds have rolled aside,
We'll rally under you.
When Kafirs, Britons, Lions tried,
They could not have their will;
But when in anger you are wiled,
We'll hoist you higher still.
Wave proudly from your giddy height,
In freedom's hold array;
Our enemies we've put to flight,
Now dawn a brighter day.
Four-coloured flag of our dear land,
Wave proudly on'tr Transvaal;
And we be to the traitor's hand,
That tries to make thee fall!

LATEST FROM SAN ISIDRO.

San Isidro, Feb. 10.

Dear STANDARD,
Our social entertainment on last Saturday evening was interrupted by two youngsters shooting at each other just below the wall that separates the Plaza from the declivity.

Fortunately neither of them was killed or badly hurt. Many ladies and children were greatly scared, and retired hastily to their homes.

The "Baile de los Obreros", at Victoria, was well attended and pronounced a success. Many of the English element from our town enjoyed themselves till the small hours, dancing and refreshing.

The night was all that could be desired, cool and pleasant.

Our old landmark of the Lomas of San Isidro, the circular wire galpon thatched with "juncos," and looking like a big circus tent, "came to grief" during the last heavy storm, and now encumbers the ground, a monumental mass not easy to restore. I imagine by this time its inventor and constructor is satisfied.

An army battalion of the 10th or 11th Regiment arrived this morning, and are camped in the "baños." Military music may be expected.

An immense number of visitors came and went yesterday. At certain times the station was crowded with handsome women and ugly men.

There is one nuisance here which should be prohibited—galloping through our dusty streets and raising such a cloud of dust that one can hardly see across the street at times.

Some boys from 8 to 12 are the chief offenders, and gallop their ponies or "mancareses" through the dust, regardless of whom they offend. My impression is that there is a Municipal regulation prohibiting galloping through the streets; if so, the new Interpolante and Commissary should fine the infractors and stop a stop to this intolerable nuisance.

Yours truly
Evin.

Special Notices.

The following letters are detained at the office of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company:—Mr. Croix, Mr. P. A. Krull (2), Mr. J. Villumier, Mr. B. Wright, Mr. P. Maurice, Mr. J. H. James, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. J. P. Rial, Mr. A. E. Thompson, Mr. E. Diels, Miss M. A. Cassen.

713 15 16

We have some Christ-church (New Zealand) papers for the subscriber who asked us to keep them for him.

News of the Week.

TUESDAY

The week opened rather flabby yesterday. No stirring news. The d—ble iteration and reiteration of the news from Cuba and Abyssinia made people sigh for a full-grown earthquake in both places, to change the monotonous music. To-day, we may look out for something new in the Queen's Speech, as "the first Assembly in the world" begins its session, and we have some doubts as to the Tory Cabinet's getting safely to the end of it. The news from Chile produced a chilly feeling in some quarters. The very latest protocol is stuck in the mud, and nothing more is to be heard of it till the Ides of March—an ominous time of year. Meantime the hitch in the purchase of the ironclad *Saint Bon* continues. *Saint Good* or *Saint Bad*, we are not like *Saint* names for mention. During the thickest of the battle of Trafalgar Nelson's tars were jeering and cracking broad jokes about the "Holy Joe," (the Spanish three-decker *San José*) as they poured hot and cold shot into her till she surrendered.

The Montevideo lottery drawn yesterday gave the following satisfactory result: For those who held tickets—5,124, \$15,000; 7,461, \$9,300; 8,100, \$8,725; 1,345, 2,982, \$500; 6,263, 9,020, 8,138, 2,180, 5,234, 4,634, \$200; 6,077, 6,528, 5,374, 6,482, 9,237, 5,665, 6,230, 4,973, 1,907, 7,327, 5,195, 1,905, 0,766, 3,429, 2,331, 9,659, 2,251, \$100.

The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Zorrilla, is not, we are sorry to hear, getting better as fast as his friends could wish, so he will start for the Cordoba mountains at the end of the week, and we sincerely hope he will have a good time as much good as it did President Urburu.

The Minister of War is thinking of building magnificent barracks, as big as the Royal Barracks at Bloody Bridge, Dublin, for the troops of the garrison, on the Government land at the Chacarita de los Colegiales.

Three knights of nefarious industry were yesterday cleverly nabbed by the police. A gentleman named Candido Araoz Diaz arrived from Montevideo in the morning and warned the authorities in Calle Moreno that two men on the boat had offered to sell him 200 notes of 100 mil. each for \$2,000. A trap was set to catch the sun-beams. Mr. Diaz met his new acquaintances by appointment at the Globo Hotel in 25 de Mayo and at a given signal the two men were quietly tapped on the shoulder by 3 policemen in plain clothes. They at first drew revolvers and knives, but thought better of it. The 3rd rogue was waiting round the corner, and was also arrested. All of the notes were forged as had been suspected by Mr. Diaz in the first instance.

The hurried visit of a heavenly body with more noise than politeness, which occurred yesterday in Madrid, may well have sent the Dons into a state more than bordering on panic. Such unwelcome guests have descended on mother-earth since pre-historic times, but it is happily seldom that they choose the centre of an European Capital for their last home. Extraordinary as it may seem, no-one according to the telegram, was killed by the explosion of the meteoric stone.

There is no longer any doubt as to the Venezuelan question being submitted to arbitration. On Saturday, Sir David Chalmers, ex-Governor of British Guyana, gave a lecture to the Geographical Society of Edinburgh and admitted that Venezuela's claim to two thirds of the territory in dispute (100,000 square miles) is so strong that arbitration on the point cannot justly be refused; or it this cannot be done, then send the whole case before a law court. This seems fair, and there is enough "common sense" in it to please even the Grandest of Grand Old Men. Mr. Secretary Olney has told Lord Salisbury that the Monroe doctrine has no application to the question of indemnity of outrages on British officials, and he can settle that as he pleases. Thank you, O'Neil. How kind of you to give permission.

The extraordinary diplomatic game which the portly Lord of Hatfield and Premier of Great Britain is now playing fairly puzzles the whole world, which is looking on eagerly. Yesterday the cable flashed the queerest bit of news as yet.

England had consented to China ceding to Russia for 20 years a port for a naval station in Kiao-Chao Bay, which will give her command of the Yellow Sea. So sounded was the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs when the British Ambassador informed him of England's consent, that he sent for his barber and had three feet cut off his pigtail. The yellow Japs have turned sea-green with fright at the more, and know not what to make of it; but they still hold out for making any terms with Russia. In St. Petersburg they are dancing on their heads with joy at this great win for their diplomacy.

A London contemporary given to the weakness of the day, society title, tells the following amusing story of the Grand Old Man's well known ability in fencing with a direct question, acquired during his long Parliamentary career:—"Very seldom is it that Mr. Gladstone gives a reply as decided as that of a day or two ago declining the invitation of some working-men delegates to be present at some function, or other. Indeed—but you may not have heard the story. 'Tis said' truthfully or otherwise, that a small party of politicians were once discussing the old man's merits, when one who had been dwelling on William's non-commitment offered to bet a dinner for the crowd that a plain answer to a perfectly plain question could not be elicited from 'Weg'." The bet was taken. The layer then laylaid the statement, one of the others accompanying him as a witness. With this gentleman he got up a 'barney' discussion just as the veteran came along, and, suddenly turning, said:

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Gladstone, but my friend and I have a slight dispute in terms. Would you not refer to Turkey as in the 'Weg'?"

Mr. Gladstone's brow contracted slightly. Then he said:

"The terms east and west are conventional."

"We've lost!" cried the other three conspirators; and in good truth they had.

President Egusquiza, of Paraguay, got red in the face with cholera when he heard of the Brazilian "bola" of his having sent "un tal Silvano Godoy" to Rio to negotiate a treaty of neutrality. He says the story is a pure invention, and that Godoy has no mission whatever from him or his Government. So best.

WEDNESDAY

Optimism and the Financial Sphinx put their chloroformed pocket-handkerchiefs to the Gold Eagle's nose yesterday, and the bird swooned down again. There was good news, or what passed for it from Chile, where that great and good humbug Barros Arana has taken to talking of his heart's desire for peace as the one aspiration of his life. There was nothing stimulating in the news from Europe, which was as insipid as 5 o'clock tea and talk. There was great movement in National Guard circles, and the decree mobilizing all the 20 year olds with the Line for two months' training will be out in a day or two. The number of N. Gs. over 20 who have volunteered for the spell of manoeuvring is very large. They all say they want to get rid of "thead-a-dek" for a time. Naturally, the d. d. does not bring in many shekels per month at 20 to 25 summers.

Our estimable colleague *El Argentino* threatens to open fire again on the National Lottery if some explanation and reform of the scandals it has recently denounced be not speedily visible to the naked eye.

The glad tidings were received yesterday that the cruiser *Garibaldi* is all right, her guns are on board, and she will make her trial trip in a few days before starting for this port. The generous builders have made her engines far more powerful than they contracted for! This is quite a novel feature in ship building. But Argentines and Italians are such great friends.

We have to thank Messrs. Galb Bros. for late English papers to the 18th ult. We must inform our fair readers that the March number of *The Young Ladies' Journal* is the finest ever issued, and early application must be made to secure a copy.

As we anticipated, the mails by the Nord America and Orcana enveloped us up to our eyebrows yesterday, and we could barely get our pen and punch hand free to record the fact. Letters, papers, circulars etc. etc. (Not alas, in the Montevideo signification of the last word) poured in on us till we groaned in spirit and writhed in the flesh. The worst of all was a ton of the Almanacks of Holloway, the great Pill man, which awakened unpleasant memories of previous acquaintance with the world-renowned medicine.

The almanacks, however, are useful, and we have to distribute them to all corners, on the "first come first served" principle. We have also received a beautiful Guide to that Scotch-Irish city Belfast, where they don't fast much, even in Lent.

Bahia Blanca is striding ahead in seven-league boots, materially and morally. Its advance in the former sense can be seen in our columns almost every day, and that its morals are also leveling up is evident from the gay and festive information which we received yesterday to the cheering effect that an English dance will be given in that city at the Salon 20 de Septiembre, on March 2nd. The Committee and conditions will be the same as for the hop given last September.

The purchase of the ironclad *San Bon* has been abandoned by the Government, as should not be ready quickly enough. The question now in the Cabinet is whether to buy another vessel of her tonnage or a couple of smaller ones. The small ones are best, as, in case the big vessels be disabled in action, there is only one port in the whole republic they can enter for refuge, and that's San Blas, ready made by nature, and all that is required is a dry dock and workshops. If big vessels are bought, San Blas must be prepared for them.

The police have just discovered that an actor who recently died from a stab in the stomach, was not the victim of a crime commonly so called, but rather of the criminal appetite of a certain portion of the public which gloats over the extravagances and follies of Juan Moreira, the character the unfortunate man was playing when he accidentally received his death-wound.

The War Minister issued a decree yesterday naming the following officers to the six regiments of Field Artillery:—

1st Regiment—Gefe, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Day; 2nd, Captain Veler.

2nd Regiment—Gefe, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Aguirre; 2nd, Major J. Abo.

3rd Regiment—Gefe, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Chausio; 2nd, Major E. Vallaruel.

4th Regiment—Gefe, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bourres; 2nd, Major M. Guerrero.

5th Regiment—Gefe, Colonel T. Duclous; 2nd, Major E. Beron de Astrada.

6th Regiment—Gefe, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ruiz; 2nd, Major M. Amaya.

The decree placing the Home Office in the hands of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alcora, until Dr. Zorrilla recovers his health, was issued yesterday.

Quite unknown to the majority of the residents in this city, there is in the offices of Sr. C. Savelli, in Calle San Martin No. 746, the most superb collection of miniatures on ivory and etching in existence. They are the work of Miss Emma Eleonora Kendrick, who was miniature painter in ordinary to William the Fourth, and who also gained the Gold Medal presented by the Royal Academy. They are all copies of works by Rembrandt, Van-dyke, Reubens and other notable artists, and are taken from the original works in the possession of the Royal Family and English nobles. Some of them are most superb specimens of miniature painting, and such as cannot be seen elsewhere in the world. We may mention one, "Cleopatra dying," which took six years to paint. We direct the attention of our wealthy compatriots to this marvellous collection with all confidence.

Bretón's new zarzuela "Dolores" is taking Montevideo by storm, and threatens to take the coal off the pipe of that world musical ivory and etching in existence. Our British daily contemporary down there pithily sums up "Dolores" in particular and Spanish opera in general as follows:—"Given a soldier, a tavern-keeper, a theological student, a black-eyed wench or two, a bull-fighting incident, some love and jealousy, a 'jota,' and some tum-ti-tum-tum music on a guitar, and you have the raw material of half the Spanish pieces ever written."

THURSDAY

The daily football match in the Temple of Mammon resulted yesterday in another goal for the Urine Club, and the Bovines looked awfully done up, and in condition to make their last will and testament, though they can have very little left now to bequeath to their families. Strange to say, a good many merchants and traders don't seem to entuse

a cent over the fall of the bird with the golden plumage. The news from Chile was the same old horse: new protocol will settle everything, or nearly everything (that's about it) and will be signed in ten days. Why not at once? Meanwhile our republican brothers are banqueting and beering Korner, and playing the German National Anthem for him. (What will Emperor William say to this?) because he has just shown them a little slant fight. There is one good sign from the West Coast: our neighbours attach great importance to the pacific opinions and desires of General Roca. "Tant mieux pour eux." Nothing squelching from exhausted Europe. After a stiff discussion between the Lord of Hatfield and the Primrose Boy, the House of Lords voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Nothing new from Abyssinia or Cuba. Weyler has begun by kicking out the press correspondents. Bad for Weyler. A groan for him.

To the surprise of the whole city, Captain Barilari's squadron arrived back from Golfo Nuevo yesterday. There is typhoid fever on board two or three of his ships, and the gallant captain saw no other way to save the patients and the rest of his crews from infection but bringing them back here, to land the sick. Why not have put two ironclads on board one of his ships and sent them up?

Dr. Emilio Lamarca, the eminent lawyer, arrived back from Chile yesterday morning, and was enveloped in friends when he alighted at the Central Station. We are happy to say that he does not believe in war between the two republics. It is hard to do so, when we remember that yesterday was a double anniversary which Chile should remember: the glorious Battle of Chacabuco and, a year later, the proclamation of Chilean Independence, both won for her by the Argentine Napoleon, San Martin.

The "clanger tubarum" was heard again yesterday above the bellowing of the wounded bulls on the Bolsa. More ships, more guns, armour-clad towers for coast defence, more Mausers, more field artillery, etc. Our German friends have offered two ironclads on the terms of the system, "as pianos and furniture are hired or bought in England. Everything 'made in Germany' is fashionable now in many parts of the world.

Mrs E. E. Ferguson has been appointed to the post of Head Mistress of St. Andrew's Scotch School, left vacant by the resignation of Miss Spence. The appointment seems to be in every way a capital one, as Mrs. Ferguson is a certificated teacher of great experience, especially among girls. Her certificates are of the highest order, both as regards her attainments and her professional abilities. She will have no mean field in which to display these abilities at the new Scotch School, where the number of pupils is fast doubling. We are asked to state that the evening classes in connection with this school will commence in March. Pupils for Mr. Weyler's class for musical theory and singing may be enrolled on the last Friday of the present month, from 8 to 10 p.m.

The Minister of War, having no particular fancy for a fire and general blow-up in the War Arsenal, has asked the Minister of the Interior to station a squad of Bomberos there.

Our friends Messrs. Cochran, Pratt and Company of 217 Calle Florida have now on sale the grandest collection of North American office furniture ever seen in this country. There is an enormous variety, suitable for all classes, from an out-at-elbows "escrivan" to a merchant prince or first-chop diplomatist.

We intend to use our influence with Lord Salisbury to raise Mr. Thursby to the Peerage. He is pushing his proposal for electric motors on his numerous lines of tramways, and the City Trams will consider it the first thing after Carnival. If they don't vote it, they will hear from us. It will be a boon to the inhabitants of this city, so long tortured with all the noise, hoof-clatter, dirt and bad language connected with horse traction.

Our Panama Exchanges are to January 16th. The death of one of the first physicians there, Dr. Rengifo, is announced. While bathing with some friends he fainted in the water and was drowned in a few feet depth, before those with him could render any assistance. Deceased was brother to the Colombian Minister in Washington. We find the following paragraph in the *Star and Herald*, which fully explains why poor old Campos failed to put down the Cuban revolution:—"The dash of General Gomez was seldom if ever equalled in the annals of war; and Marshal Ybáñez took no mistake when he pronounced the Cuban leader one of the greatest strategists of the world." A Managua, dispatch dated Dec. 26, says that a general reception was held by Minister Baker at the United States Legation that day. It was well attended, among the present being President Zelaya and the Nicaraguan Cabinet, all the leading members of the American colony, and a number of prominent Germans. The British colony was not represented.

The new invention of Dr. Roentgen for photographing the inner man has just been tried with astounding success on the inner woman, in Berlin. A poor girl who had swallowed a needle some days ago was suffering awful agony. A photograph of her inside was taken, and there, sure enough, was the needle, in the right corner of her stomach, point downwards. She was chloroformed, cut open, and the needle taken out with the greatest ease. With such portentous wonders as this new photographic process springing up it is no wonder if some timid people who read their Bible carefully see some of the fore-telling signs of the end of the world. Dr. Roentgen should be summoned to South America to take a photo of Barros Arana's brains, and let us know what he is plotting about the Boundary middle.

What the citizens who have due respect for their lives and bones want to know from the Lord Mayor is, why private and hackney carriages are not made to go at a walk across the "boca-calles" as well as the tramways? The furious driving of these vehicles is as bad as ever, and they are far more dangerous to life and limb than the tram cars. The lofty logic of contempt on the shaven mug of the pampere man on the box of a swell carriage as he dashes past, having just shaved the coat-tails of some terrified pedestrian, adds insult to the injury of this furious driving, which should not be allowed in a civilized city.

Mr. Edwin Uhl of Michigan is the new United States Minister in Berlin, vice General Runyon, deceased. The Imperial Honorary Colonel of the British 1st Royal

Dragons is smoothing his wrinkled front. When the British Military Attaché at the Embassy, Colonel Swaine, was leaving for England the other day the officers of the Royal Prussian Dragons gave him a dinner, and His Majesty was pleased to attend, and was most gracious to the guest of the evening.

FRIDAY

Weather hot. New Moon cold but dry. Leo is wrong about a dripping Carnival. Telegram from the North Pole: Revolution in Corea, and lots of Jappy-Wappies despatched to Bhudda's bosom. Same old sing-song from Cuba and Massouah. Gold Eagle still in the doldrums. Not a word worth a Turkish dam from Chile. Cons piracy in Perú to kick out that dubious patriot Pierola. "Todo-el-mundo" here and all over the country up to his hair and eyes in preparations for Carnival. Such was yesterday.

Nothing was spoken of yesterday, but the sudden return of Captain Barilari's squadron, without orders. The most curious rumours were afloat, and the general impression on the public was very bad. The War Minister blames the doctors of the ships for unduly alarming the Commander in chief about the cases of typhoid, and all the learned "medicos" have been ordered under arrest. Twelve cases have been sent to Martin Garcia Lazaretto. One Naval Cadet has died. It is said that the epidemic was brought on board by the cadets of the Naval School, where there were several cases. Some say that the disease sprang from the bad water on board. There are also very queer rumours afloat about the provisions. While the squadron was at New Bay all the manoeuvres were most successful. Twelve landings of sailors and Marines were effected with admirable success. One sailor was drowned by the upsetting of a boat. At Port Madryn a sailor made a football of a bomb he found on the beach. It exploded, but only slightly wounded a sailor in one leg.

"Surgit amari aliquid" again on the other side of the mighty Andes. It appears that the famous "Hito de San Francisco" has now got two brothers, or sisters, in misfortune, those of Reigoli and Coloco, which have been "mal colocados," and will give further scope to the genius of Barros Arana in turning to his purposes the Boundar middle, which has degenerated owing to him, into a force that is highly likely to end in a tragedy.

There was a general broad grin yesterday at the announcement that the explorer Nansen had reached the North Pole. The telegram omits to say if he found an Italian Opera company performing there. We don't believe a word of the news, for the very simple reason that there is no North Pole to discover. The term Poles is just as geographically conventional as the Grand Old Man considers East and West to be. Nevertheless, we drink Nansen's health in iced water, (because we have nothing better) the most appropriate beverage for the occasion.

"Vox populi, vox Dei." No matter what diplo-matists say, or how cleverly Birmingham Joe managed to slip his heel out of the Transvaal muddle, Sir Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson are the men of the day with the English people. The London populace cheered the former like mad last week when he arrived; and on Tuesday, when Dr. Jameson and his fellow "prisoners" reached Suez on their way to England, all the British ships in the harbour cheered them, and even the crew of a man-of-war joined in. As our London correspondent says, John Pat and Sandy enjoy a little freebooting now and then.

People are becoming so disgusted with the miserable excuse for wax matches now pawned off on the public by the highly protected companies who enjoy a monopoly of the trade here, that our old friends Bryant and May, in spite of the monstrous import duties, are forcing their way into the market with little boxes of splendid wax vestas at ten cents each. There are double the number of matches contained in the "del pais" boxes, and each vesta is a little candle, burning for three or four minutes, and giving a lot of light; just the thing for those who don't go home till morning, and sometimes at that hour are liable to confound the respective uses of their latchkey and walking stick, purely through want of light.

Good news for the National Guards. In the Sunday drilling exercises, which will commence in March this year instead of May, the four hours will be taken off "the top of the morning" instead of the middle of the day, so the citizen warriors will not be deprived of the amusements of the day. The number of volunteers over 20 who want to go with the twenty-year-olds and the Liners for manoeuvres on the plains of Curumani increases daily, and the young N.G. officers have made a rush for the "academias," to study their profession in earnest, lest they may have to go back to the ranks. This looks like business.

The good and humane Zoos are now working for the suppression of winkers on draught horses, a good move, as it has long been admitted that they greatly weaken a horse's sight and make him more nervous at sudden noises behind or beside him, as he cannot look at the object that frightens him. We are with the Zoos and the horses in this matter; but fear that fashionable owners of carriages will oppose the reform, as their cattle will not look quite so flash without the over-lashed blinkers.

It is to be feared that the Monarchists in Brazil have almost as tough a job before them as those harmless idiots the Jacobites at home, if they think of bringing about a Restoration by peaceable and Constitutional means. Empires are only made, maintained, and restored when lost, by vigorous doses of those two fine, patent medicines, blood and iron. Nevertheless, our English contemporary in the Fluminense capital says:—"We see that the recent monarchist movement in this country is termed 'plots' and 'conspiracies' in the Buenos Aires papers. There is no plot or conspiracy about it. The movement is like that of any other political party, and its purpose is to seek its object by legal methods."

The coming Athletic Sports at Montevideo will have two great attractions. Bicycle Races, handicaps, for 2000 and 5000 metres. Argentine competitors are as "cordially invited" as if the Y.M.C.A. instead of the M.A.C. (only the difference of a miserable Y.) were the guests, and we hope that the coolness existing between our Athletic friends on different sides of the river will not prevent an acceptance of the invitation.

Commercial News.

Monday, February 10th 1896.

when they are, no doubt it will be necessary to don winter clothing to read them comfortably.

We thank Messrs. Galli Bros. for late English papers to 23rd ult. They are full of good Prince Henry of Battenberg's death, and all in mourning.

We welcome to the Plate Mr. Buchanan, of the world renowned whisky firm for which our friends Messrs. Simons and Co. of Calle Perú are the agents. He comes on the business of his great firm, and while he is here will incidentally inspect the STANDARD callar.

The Special correspondent of the *Nashon* at the Villa Mercedes enunciation reports most wonderful progress in the artillery practice. One target was hit 856 times, including an astonishingly neat bull's eye clean through the centre. On seeing which General Reynolds, the commander-in-chief, shouted an enthusiastic Bravo!

The rascally usurers at La Plata are making hay, owing to the scandalous conduct of the Chambers in not voting the Budget. They are advancing money to the unfortunate Government employees at 15 to 20 per cent per month!!! The heartless scoundrels! It is to be hoped that they will all go to the place set apart for them by those three big D's—Dante, Dore and the Devil.

"Sir Balfour" as the telegram calls him, admitted in a speech in the Commons on Friday, that, during the Transvaal ruction, that very unprepossessing old gentleman, uncle Paul Kruger, asked Germany and France to help him: but they didn't seem to quite relish the proposed contract.

Captain Barilari's squadron leaves this afternoon for New Guinea, with a cargo of coal and provisions (and we hope medicines) for two months. "Bon voyage!"

There was a Dismal Jemmy feeling amongst Lottery agents high and low yesterday, as the denunciations of our colleague *El Argentino* have brought about one reform, viz. a reduction of the commission allowed to agents, from 10 to 8 per cent, to take effect from next April Fools' Day—a most appropriate date. But what is most wanted is to reform the Lottery itself as well as the commission.

Scores of men were working away last night in Avenida de Mayo, finishing the Carnival "fixings." The Press Box is at the corner of Piedras, and we hope to get our fair subscribers from it with flowers, combs, serpentine etc. We intend to wear a black domino and white hat, with a forget-me-not (hint to the buffet keeper) on our right wing.

There was quite a grateful rumour in the Government House yesterday that Argentina has still a very good chance of securing the ironclad Varese, as all difficulties in the way of the purchase have been removed.

The new Bolivian Minister, Dr. Rosas, presented his credentials to President Griburi yesterday. There was nothing special in the speeches.

A gentleman at the Chilian baths in Chile writes to a friend here about the high roads from Chile into Neuquen Territory. He says that Mr. Seiber was not guilty of any exaggeration whatever when he said that a Chilean army could be in Neuquen in five days. The writer says that cavalry could easily do it, through the Antuco and Pichachen Passes in four days.

The young lady Mary Beck who her friend Miss Wamberg declared was being kept in an inmate of a convent against her will, was to-day examined by the Magistrate. She denied that the letters ascribed to her by Miss Wamberg were authentic and stated that she had nothing to complain of. Her friend however insisted that such influence had been brought to bear on her by the nuns that she was afraid to speak the truth. Dr. Callegos has consequently placed the case in the hands of the Public Prosecutor in order that he may take such steps as he may consider necessary.

An alarming fire gutted yesterday afternoon the store at the corner of Garay and Pozos. The owner and one of his men were transferring spirits of wine by a tube from a barrel in a loft to one in the cellar. The lower receptacle burst and the liquid somehow catching fire, the flames at once enveloped the whole place. As it was not enough the loft gave way when the barrel burst and the owner was precipitated into the cellar. Both men were taken out by the firemen by breaking away the outer wall of the cellar and though still alive, one of them at least was not expected to live out the night.

The Rev. Father P.J. Brady, Irish Chaplain, wishes to inform all his parishioners of the South, that he will leave Chascomus on next Wednesday morning the 19th, to hold stations and give short Missions at Parravicini, Ayacucho, Lopez, Piran, Arbolito and Mar del Plata. Father Brady will return to Chascomus about the end of March.

Now all we gentlemen who happen to own "bañado" land, open your ears and listen to our brother of the pen the *Montevideo Times*—Messrs. Mander Brothers of San José recently made an experimental sowing of half a kilogramme of Carolina rice, with the successful result of reaping over 20 kilos. The land used for the purpose was low and damp, called "bañado" here—At Chamiz, San José, a small farmer named Caraballo, recently sowed 6 hectolitres of seed wheat, which gave a yield of 137 hectolitres, an exceptional yield, and especially for the present year.

The great comedy actor Schneider was the only man in Germany under the venerable William the First who could snub Bismarck with impunity, in such favour was he with the aged monarch. On the day of the proclamation of the empire at Versailles the two men met in a corridor of the Palace. Schneider stared superciliously at the great man, as if he had never seen him before, "I think you might have the civility to salute me," roared the Iron Chancellor. "It seems to me that I am the older man," coolly replied the actor. Bismarck shrugged his shoulders and walked on. It was Schneider's boast that he detested Bismarck and was the only "enemy" the great man could never conquer.

If the Chilian muddle, puddle and fuddle is not settled now, it will never be. That simple-minded man Barros Arana has gone to San Bernardo for vacation, and has invited Dr. Quirino Costa to be his guest. With their legs under the convivial mhogany, they ought to settle the matter some day after dinner over a game of draw poker. The \$200,000 "unpleasantness" in the Chilian Treasury has been settled. Everybody concerned white-washed, and enamelled into the bargain.

Although the luscious languor of the coming Carnival was scented in the ambient yesterday, things in general were lively enough. The whole town was talking about Captain Barilari's squadron, which will sail again for New Gulf to-morrow. The officers are badly disappointed, as they were hoping for shore leave during Carnival. It is a pity that the fever frightened the doctors, as all the manoeuvres at New Gulf were most successful. The news from Chile was of the sucking dove order: but one correspondent is frank enough to say that the new protocol is all bosh and a fraud, and will make matters worse than ever.

Our vegetarian friends are not patriotic. They positively exulted yesterday at the fall in the price of Argentine beefsteaks and mutton chops in England. On the other hand, our live stock readers looked rather chop-fallen.

Last night's wires from Montevideo say that the State Bank inquiry has gone to three D's for the very simple reason that the London men are wise enough to refuse to lend a cent to start it.

Chile's hand again! There seems to be no longer any doubt that Mr. Sylvan Godoy's mission to Rio is to negotiate a neutrality treaty with Paraguay, in case Chile and Argentina come to blows. The famous Madanagynchil's claim for a vast area of land which has become Brazilian by the treaty of peace is mixed up in this little game.

The War Minister issued a decree yesterday "severely reprimanding" Captain Barilari, Commander of the Evolutionary Squadron, for disobeying his instructions to remain at New Gulf to await orders, and ordering him to sail again for that port to-morrow, as we have stated above. The gallant Captain has escaped well. In a European service he would have been cashiered, "right away," as our American cousins put it. The funniest thing of all, incidental to the change from the old regime to the new in both branches of the service, is, that Dr. Quiroga, the only medical man in the squadron who did his duty and protested against the squadron returning here, has been put under arrest like the rest of his colleagues who frightened Captain Barilari into disobeying orders. Instead of punishment, Dr. Quiroga deserves reward.

The unwashed and unoccupied marked Avenida Mayo for their own yesterday, to watch the preparations for Carnival, which promises to be most tremendously gay. The new moon, however, did not look quite so dry and had a tear in her eye. It rained heavily all over the South, and we tremble lest "Leo's prediction" prove true and spoil the Saturnalia.

There was a bolt from the blue for Lottery gamblers yesterday. Messrs Aragar and Ballasteros sent round a circular saying that in the "Agentes Reunidos" Lottery has burst up, as their partners have withdrawn the money, and there is none left to pay the prizes. Here's a scandal! The *Argentino* says the old abuses are still in full blast in the National Lottery, and it will show them up next week. This will add to the enjoyment of Carnival. But who is going to prison? That's the question.

Mr. Henry Fynn, like the kind-hearted Irishman he is, has made the city hospitals a present of 150 £5 shares in the Grand National Railways Co. Limited. Unfortunately, the value of these shares is even more limited than the Company, as they are at such a blooming discount that they only represent about four thousand shiploaders.

Miss Kathleen (Katie) Blythman, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Blythman of Chuluelas, was married to Mr. C. W. Bayne, Assistant Traffic Inspector P. C. Sud, on Wednesday, 13th instant. The wedding was celebrated at the house of the bride's father, Rev. Father Alvarez tying the nuptial knot. Mr. L. Farrell officiated as best man. The happy couple leave for England by s.s. Oropesa, and we wish them a pleasant voyage and life-long honeymoon.

How is this? In the long list of public charities that got a share of the Lottery profits last month the only foreign institution favoured was the German Hospital, with \$200. Why are the British, French, Italian and Spanish Hospitals left out in the cold, although the weather is decidedly warm? Will their turn come in winter?

Matters are not going pleasantly in England with the fair sex. One of the curious revelations of the recent British census is the extraordinary predominance of the female over the male sex among the grown inhabitants of England. The figures show that the excess of the female over the latter amount to exactly \$90,000. Another remarkable thing in connection with this excess of women is the fact that more than five-sixths of the total \$99,000 are widows.

An eminent Paris physician has sounded a note of alarm against the type-writer as destructive to the eye sight, owing to the extra work imposed on the eyes by flitting from letter to letter. This can be easily understood. Those who work long over a type-writer should be able to say whether it pains the sight more than hand-writing.

The cablegrams yesterday brought some explanation of Emperor William's telegram to Uncle Paul. It now turns out that the real Simon Pares in the affair were nine wealthy Germans settled in the Transvaal, who supplied Dr. Jamson with money for the raid. Now, avuncular Paul, what are you going to do with these Teutons?

Poor Martinez Campos is said to be so heart-broken at the people turning against him for his failure in Cuba that he intends to shake the dust of his native land from his top-boots and retire to Germany to end his days in peace. Why the dickens did he not make better use of his 100,000 men?

Conscience has fine material for making cowards in the powers that be at Montevideo at present. The other night the United States squadron was at rocket practice in the river, and the police and Government House people got a stunning fright, believing for a short time that it was a landing of revolutionists. This goes to show that they are expecting a robbery in the patriotic line.

We note amongst the letters detained in the General Post Office for contravention of the law (enclosing money or valuables) one addressed to "Mr. N. Reddy, P.O. Achill, Co. Mayo, Ireland."

SUNDAY

Confirmation of the discovery of the North Pole was received yesterday and many people felt that the one aspiration of their lives had been fulfilled. No details have as yet been telegraphed; but

Wool for ever! the arrivals to-day were over 800,000 kilos! As regards the sales, we refrain from offering any opinion on the amount, some say this and others say that. From what we heard operations were rather slack, this morning. This strikes one as strange, as the telegrams from Europe show a decided tendency towards a rise. The arrivals at the Corrales from 16th to 31st January were as follows:—

	Head
Arrivals during the fortnight...	38,241
From 1st to 15th January...	30,072
In stock since last year...	4,243
Total...	72,556

Total slaughtered during the fortnight... 24,564
Do do from 1st to 15th January... 23,116
Sold for "saladero" from 1st January to 31st January... 7,004
Do do for "invernada" do do... 5,231
Do do for export do do... 460
Total number, large and small... 7,290
Spoiled carcasses... 251
In stock... 4,640
Total... 72,556

Friday, February 14th 1896.
There is something positive at last being done about the drainage in the South of the Province—\$200,000 handed over to help the surveys along, and nomination of Mr. Nystromer as Chief engineer. This gentleman is well known from a long connection with the City Improvement Works. Messrs. Sarmiento and Mayo have been named accountants to the Drainage Commission.

Things up country were abnormally quiet yesterday, not even the ripple of a breeze in adverbs. In Tucuman they are putting the finishing touches to the export ring which has enticed Salta and the Chaco to chime in, so that this business looks at last on a practical footing. Governor Cordoba is reported to be preparing his valise for a trip to the metropolis to receive the million shiploaders for the Water-works voted by Congress. There is nothing beyond this doing, if we except preparations for the elections, which are a full swing all round.

With a stock of 15 millions of kilos of wool in our markets, we can well afford to stop and admire the "pilas," the stock goes very near beating the record this year. In past season at this time there were 16 millions, but the advantage we have today is that the whole bulk of the wool is concentrated in one market, the Central. The wonder is that with combed wool nearly at 4.50 francs in Antwerp, that we are not able to despatch our parcels faster. North advices agree that there is very little wool left outside, still from other sources we learn that there are still 40,000,000 kilos, the figures may be a little far fetched but nevertheless they are well aware that in several districts the clip has not yet arrived in our markets.

Telegrams from Europe announce a very firm wool market. The Germans who for some time have been speculating for a fall have now seen their mistake. In the mean time, whilst the Germans were following their own tactics, the French artists cornered the market, buying up all available parcels at low prices. When business was dull the French took their advantage, they bought up everything right and left to-day, the Germans who have to comply with their contracts find themselves in a rather stiff corner.

In our own markets we find a great difference between buyers and sellers. "Artistas" who tried to do business this morning found a great obstacle when the sellers asked 80 cents more than yesterday rates. The arrivals are considerable and are far ahead of the sales. The total amount sold to-day did not pass 600,000 kilos, prices were firm and with great competition between the French and German "artistas."

The following is the decree issued by the Santa Fé Government for the distribution of wheat amongst the colonies:—
Art. 1.—The demand for wheat for sowing purposes will have to pass into the special committee which will distribute the grain according to the latest decree.
Art. 2.—The petition, beyond having the signature of the colonist, must also present a certain guarantee, without this it is prohibited to give any grain.
Art. 3.—The persons who sign the guarantees must be well known and have a known position.
Art. 4.—As soon as the above mentioned details are complied with the wheat shall be delivered in the nearest station or port to the colony.

Art. 5.—The payments are to be made during January and February, 1896, at a price which will be named by the Government. All expenses incurred go to the colonists.
Art. 6.—The Committee is hereby authorized to pay out the necessary sums to meet the demands of the colonists etc. according to the law of the 10th February.

Art. 7.—To be published throughout the Province.
Leiva.
P. S. Alcegar

Saturday, February 15th 1896.
The double event—the fortnightly and weekly liquidation—came off this morning in a fitful, erratic speculation. The cash requirements were heavy, over half a million gold dollars changing hands; the premium opened at 214, fell to 213.40%, rose to 215.40%, and closed at 215.20%. Time bargains were very dull—one hundred thousand dollars were sold for the end of the month; the premium opened at 216%, fell to 215.50%, rushed up, and closed at 217%. Several thousand dollars were sold for the end of March; the premium opened at 219% and closed at 220%.

The turn-over in gold at the first ring amounted to eight hundred thousand dollars.

The Carnival features in the hall may account for the vagaries of the gold premium this morning. Affairs were progressing smoothly, the premium was declining, till about half-past twelve, when some big buyers stepped in and drove the market before them over 215%; the bears began to rally, but it was too late, as horses were up and to all business and gold remained at top price.

Business in stocks and shares was at a stand-still. Two hundred Catalinas changed hands at 3.60 for cash. Talk of wax matches commissions!

The following is a summary of the business effected at the first ring to-day:—\$ 521,108 for cash at 314-314.10-314-318

80-70-90-50-70-50-40-50-70-80	
314-313.60-50-80-70-60-70-80-	
314-313.60-314-314-20-50-40-	
50-80-315-314-30-315-40-20-	
\$ 97,000 February 22nd at 316-316.50-	
316-315.50-316-316.50-317-	
\$ 92,000 February 22nd at 314.50-314-	
314-20-314-314.30-50-30-20-50	
315-	
\$ 75,000 March 31st at 319-319.50-319-	
319.50-320-319.50-319-320-	
\$ 15,000 March 15th at 317.50-	

Head
\$ 800,108

Catalinas Moles—
For cash... 200 at 3.60.
Value of gold coins in moneda legal act according to closing gold quotations of first ring:—

OUNCE = 51.30%
Sovereign = 15.89%
Affairs in general were dead-and-alive to-day. Not even the announcement of another shipment of one hundred thousand sovereigns, or the equivalent thereof, from New York could impart life to the market. We suppose this gold comes to the German Bank; the shipment from London the other day comes to the London and River Plate Bank. As matters stand this market is glutted with gold; there is far more than needed by the banks. And in other month the already heavy stock will be increased by half a million sterling, if not more.

The following are the wool and cereal exports for the week:—

	Tons.	\$ gold.
Wheat.....	24,380 equal to	772,425
Maize.....	38,990	623,840
Linseed.....	6,210	235,980
Wool.....	9,245	1,914,715
Last week.....		\$3,546,960
Difference.....		3,896,510
		\$349,550

With regard to the testamentaria of the late Mr. Otto Bemberg, who at his demise held the post of Argentine Consul General in Paris, where he resided, Judge Centeno, in whose court the probate was started, asked the Fiscal, Dr. Barrenechea, for his opinion as to whether the case fell within his (Dr. Centeno's) jurisdiction, with the rather surprising result that the Fiscal said in his opinion it did not. But the Judge thought differently, and setting Dr. Barrenechea's decision aside, has ordered the business to be put through.

Another item from the law courts. The Camara Civil has issued its decision in the suit brought by the creditors of Mr. Hector Quesada against Mr. Felipe Mayol for devolution of shares valued at \$500,000 gold, ordering the shares to be given up and condemning Mr. Mayol in the costs.

Mr. A. G. Pruden, manager of the well-known machinery company known as the Fabricantes Ingleses, has started a very plausible, praise-worthy idea in a very practical way. The losses that the farmers have experienced in the Santa Fé and Cordoba colonies are so severe that they are left without the means, not to say of closing their accounts with their creditors but even of purchasing the seed to continue their work. This being so, Mr. Pruden's colleagues in the agricultural machinery trade will no doubt lend hearty cooperation to the unselfish end of pulling the farmers out of the pit that successive bad seasons have put them into, and we imagine that the country at large, alive to the importance of the agricultural interest and its actual great straits, will respond to the call that demands so little and means so much.

That plague, the desperation of vine-growers, the phylloxera, has been officially recognized here and in its most malicious form, winged. Mr. Francis Uriburu called yesterday on the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship (though what the plague has to do with general morals or the higher education, it is not easy to grasp), and informed him of the fact, on behalf of the Vintners' Union, but found Dr. Bermejo so fully aware of the whole matter that steps had been already taken to cope with the pest, these measures consisting of the division of Buenos Aires, like ancient Gaul, into three parts, and the naming of an agricultural engineer for each section to study, act and report. Ten thousand dollars have been set apart for preliminary expenses. Naturally the province under treatment is, perhaps, the one least interested in vine-growing at present, and it is the only one attacked, but the provinces menaced by spread of the plague are certainly in some instances almost entirely dependent on the price of the grape for their commercial standing. Only the most radical measures will tend towards extirpation. The vine-growers themselves must be aware of this and should lend every aid to the Government towards this end. It will be a very serious business if the evil takes root and spreads. What with the locust now a permanent fixture and the phylloxera a self-invited visitor the farmers and vine-growers have their hands full.

As we reported a few days ago the sugar planters and millers and refiners have all joined hands at last in complete accord and drawn up the basis of operations for '96 output. The estimate for home consumption is fixed at 95,000 tons and the balance will be exported.

The latest telegrams from Europe give us the following prices: Argentine wheat per quarter 5 shillings and 4 pence. In Antwerp the same is selling at 14.25 fcs. per hectolitre.

The news from Europe regarding linseed shows a decided falling off. The previous telegrams have always informed us that the article was in demand, whether we should take our basis from here or Europe is a matter of much comment amongst linseed circles.

The *Times* gives us the following interesting items on the breeding and export of live-stock from Australia:—
"At current values cattle can be raised in Queensland at a profit for their hides alone. On apparently reliable informa-

With regard to the delay on the part of the Western railway in supplying wagons for cereal transport, the manager has explained to the National Board that this delay is not of the company's causing but due entirely to the great glut of cargo, the maize and wheat and wool all falling together, due to the low prices and meagre demand at times, when formerly they moved off at different epochs. During the months of October and November there was little or no movement.

The San Luis Government has offered the telegraph line from San Martin to Guinez, to be added to the National system.

The Engineers' Department has recommended the Minister of the Interior to accept the tender of Mr. G. de Boisseno to supply 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal for the Riachuelo works. The tenders were:—
Worms & Co. at \$6.10 gold per ton
Boisseno \$5.30

The Contaduria has informed the Minister of the Interior that the Governments of Entre Rios, San Luis and Santa Fé have failed to render an account of how they have disposed of \$1,280,000, given to them to meet expenses under the unfathomable head of "Sundries."

Mr. Saturnino Cortesi has applied for an invention patent for his new system of meat preserving.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The throwing of water on the Bolsa damped our spirits and made us clear out before we could obtain any information. Although we have not entered into the Bolsa during this evening, the habits of the Bolsa gave us a ducking this evening. Following our usual career, asking for prices in wheat, maize, etc., our efforts were only met with bombs, and as the water trickled down our necks, all business ideas left us. The operations in cereals were as brisk as ever this morning. Prices ran in their usual pace, leaving a little space for speculation; as we have already stated, the business on the Bolsa was nil, the telegraphic news from Europe reports cereals as steady as ever. Here a certain depression was noticed, consignatories refrained from operating not knowing which way the gold eagle would turn.

The arrivals in wool have not diminished, sales to-day were slack: "artistas" did not care to enter into any serious operations. A parcel of wool from our casual correspondent Mr. Luis Figue of Ushualia attracted much attention, fetching 950 the 10 kilos. The South is evidently coming to the fore, the price paid for that parcel can compete with any other from the inside camps. The following was sold in our principal markets:—

CENTRAL PRODUCE MARKET.
Cross Lincoln wool—12,000 kilos at 10.80, 10,000 do at 10.10, 8,000 do 9.90, 7,000 do 9.80, 22,000 do 9.60.

Do mixed—7,000 kilos at 7.80, 8,000 do at 8.50, 10,000 do at 8.70, 8,000 do at 8.50.

Do fine—18,000 kilos at 9.00 27,000 at 8.70, 10,000 do 8.70, 30,000 do 8.60, 5,000 8.50, 3,000 do 8.30.

Borrage cross—3,000 kilos at 10.00, 5,000 do 9.50, 2,000 do 8.80, 3,000 do 9.00.

Do mixed—20,000 kilos at 8.80, 2,000 do 7.80, 3,000 do 7.30.

Do fine—2,000 kilos at 7.50, 4,000 do 7.30, 7,000 do at 6.70.

Belly Cross—5,000 kilos at 4.10, 2,000 do at 4.

Sheepskins "consumo"—80 dozen at 0.74, 50 do at 0.72, 40 do at 0.68, 40 do at 0.66.

Do "Jasechos"—20 dozen at 0.54, 40 do at 0.48, 10 do at 0.44.

Pampa Central—50 dozen 0.60.

Cow-hides "matadero"—50 at 11, 100 do 10.90.

Do inferior—70 at 9.10.

Becerro and Nonatos—40 skins at 10.00.

Horse-hair—100 kilos at 16.00, 100 do at 10.

The cereal markets presented no new animation to-day, several sales were reported, but owing to a slight difference between operators, the operations were suspended. French wheat still commands 8.10 and 8.30, but owing to the strong arrivals competition has fallen off considerably. In Rosario 1,500 tons of wheat from the West were sold at 7.15 and 500 tons from the Central Argentine, in wagons at Rosario at 7.10.

In La Plata maize seems to have assumed a prominent feature, the good classes selling at 3.50 "val barrer." In the Darsena 3.50 and 3.60 was offered; but holders of stock in hand prefer to hold out for steadier prices. Exporters in the Once pay from 3.40 to 3.60 and in Constitucion from 3.30 to 3.50, in the Riachuelo prices range from 3.55 to 3.65.

Exporters of linseed showed a more decided figure to-day: several operations were made at 3.50 and 9.00. In the Darsena 9 dollars were paid for several parcels.

The latest telegrams from Europe give us the following prices: Argentine wheat per quarter 5 shillings and 4 pence. In Antwerp the same is selling at 14.25 fcs. per hectolitre.

The news from Europe regarding linseed shows a decided falling off. The previous telegrams have always informed us that the article was in demand, whether we should take our basis from here or Europe is a matter of much comment amongst linseed circles.

The *Times* gives us the following interesting items on the breeding and export of live-stock from Australia:—
"At current values cattle can be raised in Queensland at a profit for their hides alone. On apparently reliable informa-

LITTLE'S SHEEP DIPS

FLUID and POWDER

CHEAP, SURE AND RELIABLE

Cures for Scab.

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tion there are about 7,000,000 head of horned cattle in Queensland, and 2,500,000 head in New South Wales. The people of the United States have about five-sevenths of one head of cattle 'per capita'; the people of New South Wales about two head; and the people of Queensland nearly 20 head.

"For several years there has been considerable export trade from Sydney in frozen and preserved meats; but the greater advantage of having meat slaughtered nearer to the markets of consumption determined the colonists to make an effort to participate in the live stock export trade to Europe. With this object 520 cattle were shipped on the Southern Cross for London, via Cape Horn, and the result has been too recently before the British public to need detailing again.

"The annual 'cattle crop' of New South Wales is about 400,000, with an annual consumption in Sydney of 110,000 head. The Queensland cattle crop is about 1,000,000 head, with a consumption which may be put at 50,000 head. Most of the cattle averaging about 1,600lb. are worth about £21 per head in Sydney—sold by the pound net or estimated dressed weight. The freight to London, including fittings and free storage for food, is £8 per head. The average weight of those shipped has been about 800lb. dressed—1,600lb. gross. It is asserted that cattle do not shrink when taken off the pastures and put on prescribed shipping food."

The following is the stock on hand in the Central Market:—
Wool..... 13,624,549 kilos
Wheat..... 22,855 bags
Maize..... 41,295
Various cereals..... 2,216
Flour..... 8,559
Total..... 69,925

"Nuestra Plaza" in Rosario is at present in a fix, business men can't understand the reigning stagnation in all produce. Now is it, they say, that business in Buenos Aires is so brisk whereas here everything is as dull as could be. Where the bite comes in is in the fall of gold, which seems to affect us here far more than in your centre. Buyers of wheat entered the market this morning offering 20 cents less than yesterday; sellers had they all to themselves, accustomed as they are to sell at high rates, the depressed look on the exporters' countenances made them all the merrier, some few sales were effected at 7.10 and 7.15, the average price turning out at 7.05 and 7.10, several sellers left the market early, being fully convinced that prices are bound to rise in the next few days. In maize the following was done, 1,600 bags yellow at 2.85. A big operation is still pending and will probably come off on Monday or Tuesday. Superior classes are quoted at 8.10 and 8.15. No other sales of importance were reported.

Linseed is as dull as ever; business has fallen so much in this article that people even refrain from quoting their prices. The greater part of the parcels have more or less 15% of foreign matter, the current price being 9.20 and 9.15, operations for the moment are very limited, exporters buy because they have to; but on the other hand, those who are not pushed refrain from entering into any transaction. With linseed at 30 shillings in Europe we should have thought that business would have taken a spurt.

Mercado Central de Frutos.

Arrivals—176 waggon with 430858. klos wool, 1619 parcels sheepskins, 144 do horse hides, 32 do band hair, 1 do feathers, 26 do grease tallow and oil, 1553 do maize, and 1030 bran.

Mercado Constitucion.

Arrivals—45 waggon with 331 bundles wool, 273 cow hides, 670 bundles sheepskins, 5 do hair, 42 cks grease, and 3054 bags cereals.

Once de Setiembre.

Arrivals—339 waggon with the following produce:
36 bundles cow-hides, 8 do nonatos, 20823 bags maize, 6832 do bran, 170 do flour, 23 do turnip-seed, 1015 do linseed, 101 do barley, 107 do bird-seed, and 1210 bales hay.

Sales—			
Morcho Maize	superior	at	3.10
"	good	"	3.00
"	regular	"	2.90
Yellow Maize	Exportation	"	3.00
"	"	"	2.90
"	"	"	2.90
"	"	"	2.90
Wheat Barilleta	superior	"	8.80
"	good	"	8.00
"	regular	"	7.80
"	French	"	8.80
"	good	"	8.00
"	regular	"	7.40
Linseed	"	"	8.60
"	"	"	8.00
Flour	Tauca lino	"	1.45
"	1st class	"	1.20
"	alfofa	"	22.70
"	"	"	21.00
"	mixee	"	16.00
"	"	"	15.00
"	"	"	9.00

Barracas al Sud.

Arrivals—40 waggon with 4651 sheep.

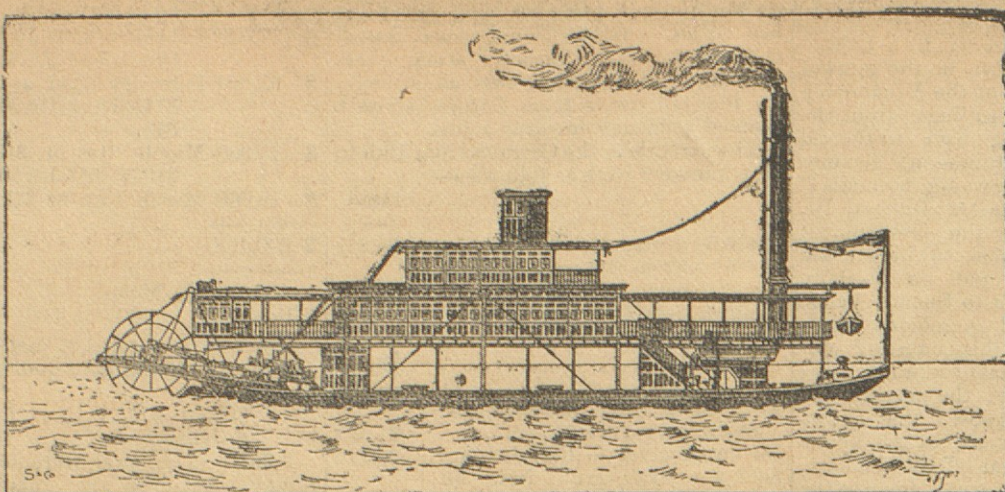
Sales—			
Capones mestizos Lincoln	"pelados"	7.00	7.40
Capones Rambouillet	"pe- lados"	6.60	7.50
Sheep	"	6.50	7.50
Rambouillet do	"	4.80	6.20
Capones and sheep	"	3.60	3.90
Rambouillet do	"	3.40	4.10
Borregos	"	3.50	"

Corrales.

Arrivals	Number
Slaughter:—	2316
Steers, cows and calves	1451
Spilled carcasses	2
	1453

Sales:—			
Steers fat	from	\$5.00	to \$6.00
"	"	41.00	51.00
"	"	29.00	38.00
Cows fat	"	34.00	56.00
"	"	30.00	34.00
"	"	24.00	29.00

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STEAMSHIP STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches. Messrs. Yarrow lately built the stern-wheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambesi. They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
FOPLAR, LONDON.

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Vaquillonas fat	"	30.00	22.00
"	good meat	23.00	18.00
Calves large	"	13.00	15.00
"	good meat	10.00	12.00
"	small	11.00	12.00

SALES AND AUCTIONS.

Tuesday, February 11th 1896.
Messrs Funes Lagos and Co. sold:—
3600 Durham cross cows from the well known Ramos Mejia estancia Miraflores, partido de Maipu as follows:—

Cows	Each	Buyers.
Potrero del Medio	1200	54 Santamarina
Do Corral	1200	47 J N Fernandez
Do "	200	47 Cernadas
Do "	400	47 José Croto
Do "	400	47 Santamarina
Do "	200	47 Cecilio Lopez

The sale is reported in Chascomus of 4150 sheep "al corte" belonging to the Arroyo heirs at \$5.6 and 6.20 each.

Wednesday, February 12th 1896.
Though the marts were again far from lively to-day Messrs. Mackinlay Bros. brought off a very important business—two small chacaras in General Sarriento, 20 squares from Muniz Station on the Pacific Railway, the price paid for the bigger of the two working out at \$864,000 the league, which seems a splendid price even for lands so well situated. We may add that the camp goes by the name of Villamayor de Sosa, and the following are the details of sale:—

Squares	\$ 1/2	\$ 1/4	Buyer.
---------	--------	--------	--------

60 at 540 equal to 32,400 A. Hogte
21 1/2 at 495 " 13,851 "

Messrs. Rocca, Ferrarrosa and Co. have purchased for their saladero 1400 steers in Chascomus at \$47 each.

Our travelling correspondent in the south arrived up this morning and said that Lobos Fair was a sublime fiasco, sales only reaching \$11,000, which shows that the district has gone out of grazing altogether and into agriculture, so it there is to be another show in September it would be more to the point to cater for exhibitors of agricultural machinery rather than live stock, and anti-killing in preference to scab-curing species. Our patriotic also thinks that these fairs do not receive sufficient publicity, which must be detrimental to their success. The fair in General Belgrano starts today, and in Las Flores on the 18th, lasting three days, and there can be little doubt that this will be a success, not only from the convenience of the situation but the great attention paid to details, care of the animals and their sale. This week over 100,000 bags of maize have been sold, a good clearance, as it will leave room for new crop, which promises well.

Thursday, February 13th 1896.
The business at the marts today was confined to Tattersall's, where Consul Bridgett snapped up a fine island in the Tigre, 117 hectares superficies on the Arroyo Aguila Negra, formerly known as Arroyo Carabelas, for \$2000. We congratulate the Consul on his fine purchase.

Messrs Funes and Lagos then sold a splendid batch of Lincoln rams imported by Krabbe, Higgins and Co.; for account of Messrs Wright, from their Cabana Nocton Heath, as follows:—

Each	Buyers.
1 Lincoln ram	2150 Caillard.
1 "	1000 "
1 "	800 "
1 "	800 "
1 "	800 Aldave
1 "	500 "
1 "	1300 Balcarra
1 "	1600 J.N. Fernandez
1 "	650 Urioste Hnos
1 "	700 "
1 "	700 Villanueva
1 "	600 Franco
1 "	500 Iurbe
1 "	300 "
1 "	290 "
1 "	350 Marin
1 "	400 Telechea
1 "	200 "
1 "	400 Behety
1 "	860 "
1 "	500 "
1 "	340 Dr. Villar
1 "	410 "
1 "	470 "
1 "	300 Idoyaga
1 "	300 "
1 "	500 Arrufaca
1 "	550 Saez Cecilia
1 "	720 Ortiz

and for account of Insurance—

1 Lincoln ram	\$290	Krabbe Higgins
Also from Messrs. Pena's estancia "Siempre Amigos":—		
20 Young Lincoln ewes	47	J. Atucha.
14 "	95	"

Friday, February 14th 1896.
A very important sale of land was finished off at Escribano Quiroga's office to-day, when the title-deeds were signed which made Mr. Luis Urdaniz the owner of a splendid stretch of camp in San Luis, Department of Pedernera, 36th degree, the property being known as that of Messrs A. Cambaceres and J. Arazo. Mr. Urdaniz paid \$150,000 for it, and he was much congratulated on his purchase, a splendid estate both for extent and quality of the land.

In the marts business was confined to Tattersall's, where the estancieros crowded in for the sale of a splendid batch of 100 young Lincoln rams imported by Mr. Ewart, which went off as follows:—

At \$ each	Buyer
2 Lincoln rams	430 Chapar
1 "	370 "
1 "	440 Anagotta
2 "	380 Clauvery
1 "	390 "
1 "	370 "
1 "	300 "
1 "	410 Kenny
1 "	330 McGaul
1 "	420 "
2 "	300 Uricola
2 "	320 "
1 "	430 Goni
1 "	280 "
1 "	250 "
1 "	370 Ginocchio
1 "	500 Villanueva
2 "	400 Maya
1 "	330 Walker
1 "	320 "
1 "	310 "
1 "	390 Gibbings
1 "	320 "
1 "	310 "
2 "	300 "
1 "	380 "
1 "	370 Chapar
1 "	360 Rodriguez
1 "	410 Baker
1 "	460 "
2 "	360 "
1 "	400 "
1 "	370 Salles
1 "	320 "
2 "	320 Iloyaga
1 "	410 Aispurua
2 "	360 "
2 "	350 Arrupea
1 "	310 "
2 "	330 Golinaña
1 "	310 Durañona
4 "	290 "
1 "	360 Reynoso
2 "	320 Gongoit
2 "	290 "
3 "	320 Arrotea
1 "	230 Croto
1 "	310 "
1 "	430 Sola
2 "	330 Ezguy
1 "	310 Getting
1 "	340 "
4 "	230 "
3 "	300 Genis
1 "	320 "
1 "	320 Bell
2 "	300 Walker
2 "	300 Croto

DEPARTURES.
On February 11th, at Villa Devoto, John, infant son of John Janey C. Todd, aged 18 months.

On February 9th, at Alberdi, Rosario de Santa Fé, Edward, infant son of William and Barbara Mulhall, aged 9 months.

On the 10th inst. at Domelaar, of sincope, Anna, sixth daughter of John Maxwell, Esq., Domelaar, aged 31 years.

ARRIVALS.

The following passengers have arrived from Europe by s.s. Orcaño.—Mr. W. R. Wilde, Mrs. Crank, H. Dickinson, Manuel, Fernandez, Eca, Bourbon, Mme. M. Bourbon, Mr. Anselmo Barrientos, Mme. E. Barrientos, Mr. and Mrs. Tregillo, Miss Parnell, Mme. Hancock and lady friend, Mr. Cesar and 110 third class.

List of passengers per s.s. Clyde:—First-class from Southampton for B. Ayres—Mr. H. S. Jeffries, Mr. H. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Rev. E. E. Hasluck, Mr. P. J. Cochran, Mr. H. Reynolds, Mr. Jewell and son, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch.

First-class from Lisbon for B. Ayres—Mr. A. Leloir, Mr. Mac Manns. Do from Bahia for B. Ayres—Mr. C. Dreyfus, Mr. F. A. Coelho, Mr. L. Fredehals.

Do from Rio Janeiro for B. Ayres—Mrs. E. Bandeira, Mr. R. Seguey, Mr. E. D. Acquia, Mr. M. Freyand, Mr. Silveira Lobo, Mr. Bandeira Mells, A. Almeida. Second-class from Southampton for B. Ayres—Mr. G. Arbes, Mr. J. Hinton, Mr. Heynecker and child, Mr. F. Orman, Mr. Budin and 2 children, Mr. E. R. Evans, C. E. E. Macom, Mr. L. Albert, and 26 third-class.

Departures.
The following passengers left to-day by P. S. Oropesa:—Mr. and Mrs. Holland, A. J. Fowler, J. A. B. Simpson, Mrs. Lastra and family, W. C. Douglas, A. Leslie, J. B. Hall, A. H. Francis, G. B. Ward, B. Kuhn, P. and Ricardo Schlieper, H. W. Roberts, Mrs. Farrar and daughter, Mr. G. Jordain, Mr. and Mrs. Bayno, M. Martinez, H. Rothas, D. Hanly, W. Lion, H. Whinney, Mrs. Curras, Mr. and Mrs. Renard, Mr. and Mrs. Gutierrez, John H. Lynch, D. Charlot, Miss Andigny, and 23 third class.

On Saturday, Feb. 15th
Owing to the Moratorium law giving rise to some necessary changes in the method of realizing foreclosures of mortgages there has been a lull in the auctions for some time, a start being made again yesterday with the following lease auctions:—

Quinta in Las Conchas at \$100 per month.
Camp in Barracas al Sud at \$41 per hectare per annum.

Several other properties were put up but not disposed of.

At the Marts everything was excessively dull to-day, nothing at all done.

For Monday the 24th February, Messrs. Bullrich and Co. advertise a splendid batch of rams imported by Mr. Donald MacLennan.

We hear that Messrs. MacKinnlay Bros. are to have a large sale of one of the finest camps in Santa Fé in the Cañada de Gomez, being the well known estancia "Los Hermanos in the Department General Belgrano; which reaches some 2000 hectares. The upset price is fixed at such a low basis that we consider a certain and good sale will take place, and we commend all intending purchasers of camps not to buy before having a good look at the above, as the sale will shortly take place, and such a property seldom comes on the market. We have seen a small plan showing that the land is well wired and divided, having a splendid house, being in fact a suitable place for any capitalist to enter and immediately work. We understand the auction will take place in Messrs. Mackinlay's offices, 92 San Martin on Thursday, February 20th at 2 p.m. when we do not doubt there will be a large attendance.

BIRTHS.
On February 12th, at San Fernando, the wife of D. G. Anderson, of a daughter.
On February 15th, at 1871 Calle Liniers, Belgrano, the wife of J. S. Macpherson, of a son.

On February 7th, at Gualeguaychu, E. Rios, the wife of Herbert Reginald Pea, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
On February 8th, at the Civil Registry, and afterwards at the Church of Holy Trinity, Lomas, by the Rev. G. E. Cocks, Frederic James, fourth son of the late Henry Thomas Cocks, Hadley High Barnet, England, to Katharine Lucy, fourth daughter of William Hayward, of Liverpool, England.

On February 8th, at Galvez, Province of Santa Fé, first at the Civil Registry and afterwards by the Rev. Father Renoli, James, eldest son of James McAllister, late of Her Majesty's Customs, Dublin, to Juana, youngest daughter of Domingo Casazza, of San Nicolas, Province of Buenos Aires.

On the 8th instant, at the Civil Registry and afterwards at St. Lawrence's Church, Belgrano, by the Rev. William Tisdale, Charles Brisque to Emma Martha Jenkins, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Jenkins of Palermo.

On February 12, at the Piedad Church, by the Rev. Pedro Silva Medina, Mathew Browne, to Margaret Isabel, second daughter of the late Laurence M. Browne.

On February 12th, at Cañuelas, by the Rev. Father Alvarez, Parish priest of Cañuelas, Charles W. Bayne, of London, to Katie, second daughter of John Blythman. No cards.

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LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE has been known for more than FIFTY YEARS

ALL OVER THE WORLD

and is the best, most useful, and most liked of all relishes.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

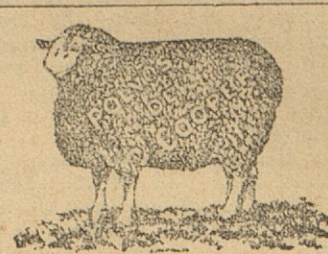
AND OBSERVE THAT THE
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IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

Sold Wholesale by LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, and by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and all principal Dealers in Oilmen's Stores, London.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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COOPER'S
E
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WILL
CURE SCAB
WHEN
OTHER REMEDIES FAIL.

Keep your Flocks clean for Shearing
by use of

Cooper's Powder.

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BUENOS AYRES.

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THICKENS

ORIENTAL TONIC

IS UNEQUALLED

RENDERS SILKY

FOR BEAUTIFYING AND ARRESTING THE FALL OF THE HAIR

PERFUMES

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE

Original and only Genuine.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13th 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31st 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
"I was prescribed forty scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, Jan 12th 1890.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a certain cure for Diarrhoea, Cholera, Dysentery, Colic etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 38 Great Russell St., London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1 1/2d. 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s.

720 16 17

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Is the best preserver and beautifier of the hair of children and adults; prevents it falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf, and is the best brilliancy, and a little goes a very long way it really is most economical for general use; is sold in a golden colour for fair-haired ladies and children; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and as it has a most delightful perfume, it is the most luxurious dressing for the hair. Bottles, 8s. 6d., 7s., 10s., 6d.

Rowland's Kalydor